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LAW ENFORCEMENT NEWS

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New Chicago PD chief named; choice is applauded

James E. O'Grady, a 25 year veteran of the Chicago Police Department, was appointed as superintendent of the force last month, ending half a year of civic controversy which centered on whether the city's residents should play a major role in selecting their police chief.

O'Grady, 49, was given command in the traditional manner, as prescribed by State law, with Mayor Michael Bilandic selecting his name from a list of three candidates recommended by the city's Police Board. The other finalists were Deputy Police Superintendent Samuel Nolan, one of Chicago's highest ranking black police executives, and Daniel Guido, a former police commissioner of Nassau County, New York.

Bilandic had tried to appease community groups who were pressing for an open selection process by holding a public hearing before he made his choice. O'Grady had declined to appear at the meeting, but the Chicago *Sun-Times* reported that the citizens' organizations were generally pleased by the selection, although they continued to criticize the way in which it was made.

In accepting the appointment at an April 10 press conference, the new superintendent pledged that he would direct the 13,500-member department to make Chicago "the safest city in the world," adding that "crime is the major problem of the police department today, and every day."

The former chief, of the force's Criminal Investigation Division, O'Grady joined the department in 1952, serving in line units. He was promoted to sergeant eight years later, became a lieutenant in 1965, a captain in 1969 and a deputy chief in 1974. The recipient of a BA in police science and administration from DePaul University in Chicago, O'Grady is a graduate of the Southern Police Institute and the Wright Junior College Police Program.

At his first news conference as commissioner, O'Grady said that he would work to continue a statistical trend which shows that major crime declined in Chicago over the last three years, and he emphasized that he would take an active role in ridding the department of corruption.

"There is always corruption in any organization — yours and ours — and that will be one of the priorities, to root it out," he told reporters. "We won't wait for people to tell us about it."

In response to a question which indicated that some Chicagoans are concerned about police use of excessive force, the superintendent said he would examine the issue, adding that he would take quick action against officers who were found guilty of any excessive display of power, including those who verbally abuse a citizen.

However, he noted that he sees no need for new laws or regulations governing the use of deadly force, and he defended the practice of off-duty policemen carrying their service revolvers. "I'm all for it," he said.

O'Grady also said he favored maintaining the status quo with regard to the manner in which Chicago police salaries are determined. Chicago police have become "the highest paid in the country" under a system of informal budgetary conferences, he observed, and there is no need for a conventional labor contract and formal collective bargaining.

The new superintendent's own salary jumped from an annual rate of $37,300 as head of the detective unit to $46,500 as executive commander of the entire department. He will be working with a $336-million-a-year budget.

Superintendent James E. O'Grady

Although O'Grady thanked Bilandic "for showing confidence in the Chicago Police Department by making his selection from within the ranks," the mayor said O'Grady was picked, not because he was a Chicago policeman, but because he was the best candidate.

"All three candidates were excellent, but Mr. O'Grady was the most outstanding," Bilandic explained, adding that he chose the Chicago police administrator, in part, because of his "attitude and enthusiasm and great love and affection for the department and the City of Chicago."

Meanwhile, the mayor's choice of O'Grady as superintendent was praised by personnel from all levels of the department. First, Depury Superintendent Michael A. Spiotto, who has served as acting superintendent since last October when James M. Rochford resigned the post, characterized the appointment as "wise and logical."

Two men who had worked under O'Grady in the detective division commented on his experience as a law enforcement administrator. John Townsend, the deputy chief of detectives, said the superintendent was "More than well-qualified," and Joseph DiLeonard, citywide homicide commander, deseribed O'Grady as "an outstanding leader with an excellent background in all facets of police work."

Noting that the new police head is "street-wise," the president of the Chicago Police Crime Fighters, Sergeant Harold Herrick implied that O'Grady may surpass Rochford in his effectiveness as superintendent.

"With his background, he's going to strive for even a better record [on reducing crime] than even Rochford had," he told

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LEAA report analyzes means of improving patrol function without additional personnel

Modification of patrol strategies and more efficient deployment of officers, including placing them in one-man prowl cars, can substantially improve the effectiveness of a department's patrol function without increasing personnel, according to a recent LEAA study.

A two-volume report on the research, prepared by the University City Science Center in Washington, D.C., recommended that police departments assign patrol officers according to careful analysis of shift workload by time of day and by day of the week.

"It is not uncommon for patrol officers in busy communities to run from call to

cers on the night watch are assigned few service calls and have large amounts of uncommitted time," the report said.

Despite the discrepancy, the researchers found that approximately half of 320 law enforcement agencies surveyed assign an equal number of patrol officers to each shift.

William Gay, who was the principal author of the report's first volume, entitled "Improving Patrol Productivity: Routine Patrol," stressed the importance of deploying added personnel during peak crime hours.

"The bottom line is getting the patrol officers out there when the crime occurs,"

work the evening shift because they want to be with their families, and some like the graveyard shift — midnight to 8 A.M. — because it's not so busy."

Noting that some cities provide special incentives for officers who work the busy shift, the report highlighted a program in Cleveland Heights, Ohio, where the perquisite is use of a take-home police car, worth an estimated $1,500 per year to each evening shift officer.

Under the pilot project, 11 officers have been provided with take-home cars which they may use for personal transportation as long as they respond to calls for assistance.

Observing that each officer in the pro-

Continued on Page 12

NewsBriefs . . . NewsBriefs . . . NewsBriefs

IACP urges Federal aid in enforcement of 55 MPH limit

The head of IACP's state police branch has called on the Carter Administration to provide adequate Federal assistance to states in an effort to bolster enforcement of the 55 MPH National Maximum Speed Limit (NMSL).

Noting that the NMSL is a Federally mandated program and that Federal support has been negligently absent, Richard L. Burton, the General Chairman of IACP's Division of State and Provincial Police, issued a statement last month to the administrator of the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, Joan Claybrook, which warned that "the NMSL program will fail if the required Federal assistance is not forthcoming."

Burton, who is the commissioner of the Alaska Department of Public Safety, made the appeal on behalf of the chief executives of state law enforcement agencies in 49 states. "Repeated efforts on the part of states to secure adequate levels of funding, effective national public information programs and a total commitment of the Federal government have failed," he stated.

In calling for immediate additional support from Washington, the chairman noted that only through increased Federal aid will the state police agencies be able to achieve the levels of compliance that are mandated by the Federal government.

"State law enforcement agencies are faced with inadequate and diminishing resources," he said. "Effective police vehicles are no longer available because of Federal emission control and fuel mileage requirements and efforts to secure an exemption from the requirements for police pursuit vehicles are stalled at the Federal level."

Proposed rules on gun sale records defended by ATF

The head of the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms has rebutted criticism of proposed Treasury Department regulations which would shift wholesale gun purchase records to his agency, denying that the planned system represents a form of gun registration.

In an April 24 address before the sixth annual convention of Narcotic Law Enforcement Executives, ATF Director Rex D. Davis noted that the proposed rules "are designed to prevent the criminal misuse of firearms and are not in any way intended to interfere with the lawful possession or use of guns."

The pending regulations, which were announced by Treasury officials in March, require that all new firearms carry a special serial number and that gun manufacturers, importers and dealers report the theft or loss of firearms to ATF within 24 hours.

Perhaps the most controversial aspect of the proposed system is a rule which would require gun wholesalers to issue quarterly reports of all retailers who purchase firearms to ATF. Presently, the large volume dealers must maintain such records, but they are allowed to keep them in their own data system rather than forwarding them to a central Govemment collection point.

Some gun organizations and Representative John M. Ashbrook (R-Ohio) have charged that the tules represent an effort by the Carter Administration to circumvent Congress on the issue of whether guns should be centrally registered, according to the Associated Press.

The proposals can be put into effect by the Treasury Department on its own authority after a 60-day waiting period to permit public comment.

Corporal punishment on UK isle condemned by European court

In a 6 to 1 decision, the European Court of Human Rights last month rebuked the local govemment of Britain's Isle of Man for continuing the practice of caning juveniles with a birch branch as punishment for criminal offenses.

Meeting in Strasbourg, France, the court found the corporal punishment to be "degrading" and in violation of Article 3 of the European Convention of Human Rights, which states, "No one shall be subjected to torture or to inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment."

Although Great Britain has pledged to abide by the convention, it has traditionally taken a hands-off attitude toward the Isle of Man's domestic affairs.

The Manx parliament, known as Tynwald, has established caning as an alternative sentence for such crimes as assault by males between the ages of 10 and 21, and it reinforced the legislation last May, resolving that corporal punishment was "a desirable safeguard in the control of law and order."

The court's condemnation of birching, which reportedly was criticized by Manx residents, acknowledged that any criminal conviction and punishment may be "humiliating," but it emphasized that when an individual is sentenced to be beaten by court order, the humiliation carries with it a "degrading" stigma.

Va. plan to divert juveniles seen not meeting expectations

A Virginia law that was enacted last year in an attempt to restrict the incarceration of juveniles has not reduced that number of youths jailed in the state to the extent that had been projected, according to a study released last month by the Virginia Corrections Department.

In the first six month period since the law took effect on July 1, 1977, the number of institutionalized juveniles dropped 14 percent compared to the figure for the last six months of 1976, the report said. However, it emphasized that the decrease was expected to be substantially greater.

The new law is designed to reduce the state's juvenile inmate population by prohibiting the incarceration of status offenders, limiting their detention to 72 hours, prohibiting their commitment to the Board of Corrections, and setting specific conditions for the jailing of other juveniles.

According to statistics released by the Virginia Division of Youth Services, the new statute helped reduce the average weekly population of youths in state jails from 212 in 1976 to 183 last year.

Other figures revealed that complaints lodged with courts against juveniles increased only one percent, to a total of 39,610 statewide, during the second half of 1977. Slightly less than 13 percent of the complaints involved status offenders, compared to 19 percent during the 1976 study period.

The study also found that the average detention of status offenders dropped from nine to five days between the periods, but that the average still exceeded the legal limit of 72 hours.

Under the new law, judges still have the prerogative of commirting a non-status juvenile to the Corrections Board, a sentence that does not give the youth the stigma of a criminal record.

The statute's impact on the number of children committed to the board was similar to its effect on juvenile incarceration in the state. During the 1976 period, 742 youths were commirted, while in 1977, that number dropped to 651, representing a 12 percent decline. Because status offenders had previously represented 25 percent of the commirted population, the degree of the decrease was much less than anticipated.

—Tom Spratt

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iminologist gets results with 1-man diversion campaign

A California State University criminologist, who embarked on a one-man sentencing diversion project six years ago, is beginning to have an impact on the type of punishment that is meted out to offenders in San Diego County, according to the social science magazine *Human Behavior.*

Dr. G. Thomas Gitchoff, a criminology professor at the university's San Diego campus, uses his academic knowledge to evaluate a defendant and then submit the findings to a judge prior to sentencing in the hope that an alternative to prison might be handed down where warranted.

The professor performs the service at the request of defense counsel's under an obscure section of the California penal code (P.C. 1204). "My main purpose is to assist the defense attorney and offer the judge more alternatives," he noted.

To arrive at the sentencing recommendations that he presents to the court, Gitchoff attempts to piece together a personal profile of the offender by studying the defendant's arrest reports, court records, psychiatric findings and other data. However, his most valuable tool is an informal, but intensive interview with the client.

"It isn't only scientific; it's personal," he explained. "I sit down with a guy and try to get to know him, so I can really help him."

The interviews are sometimes conducted in a local bar, at the defendant's home or during a walk along the beach. "I'll tell him who I am and what I can do to help, if he will cooperate," the criminologist said. "Then we talk, sometimes for a very long time. And I try to understand what really motivated this guy to commit a crime, and what kind of program could help him."

In theory, Gitchoff's methods mirror those of the county's probation department, which is charged with conducting background investigation and submitting sentencing recommendations to the court. However, because of understaffing, the department cannot evaluate a defendant as thoroughly as Gitchoff is able to do with his one-to-one method.

Describing the traditional system as "a mill," one probation officer, Ken Holgren, told *Human Behavior:* "They send us defendants like we're an assembly line. Also, our prescriptions tend to be conservative because our supervisors say we shouldn't let ourselves look silly or stupid or prodefendant."

Gitchoff observed that while his encounter with a defendant can take hours, a presentence interview by the probation department usually lasts from 15 to 20 minutes. He added that the bureaucracy of the department is often not equipped to offer "creative punishment" as an alternative to a prison term.

"Prison is a totalitarian institution," he declared. "You take a criminal and put him in a depraved, authoritarian dictatorship, and you wind up with a worse criminal. If anything, I'm surprised that even more convicts don't become violent."

Drawing on current findings of penologists and criminologists, the professor tries to convince each court to consider alternatives to incarceration. In the more than 50 cases that he has handled, Gitchoff has formualted such diversionary measures as having a petty extortionist paint the building which houses the San Diego Epilepsy Society, suggesting that a marijuana smuggler perform six months of welding

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Three new works issued by Canada Solicitor General

A report on a property identification program in a major metropolis, a bibliography of works on the economics of crime and a self-evaluation guide for community-based rehabilitation programs are three of the latest criminal justice publications that are available from the Solicitor General of Canada.

"Operation Identification — A Police Prescriptive Package" was written by Dr. Ted Zaharchuk of the Decision Dynamics Corporation and Jennifer Lynch to describe and document the experience of the Ottawa Police Department with its Ident program. The program attempted to induce citizens to mark their household and commercial goods with a traceable number, and the report is designed to provide a "graphic illustration" of the general principles of the campaign.

"Bibliographical Guide — The Economics of Crime and Planning of Resources in the Criminal Justice System" by Samir Rizkalla, Robert Bernier and Rosette Gagnon contains summaries of documents that deal with the question of the "economics of crime and the rationalization of criminal policy." The book concentrates "the mass of literature" on the topic that has been "scattered in specialized publications designed for particular groups," according to the authors.

"Self-Evaluation in Community-Based Residential Centers" by Sharon Moyer and S.B. Harris is a two-volume work that discusses halfway houses in Canada. The first volume is intended to be used as a guide by the community centers in their self-assessment process, while the second volume describes the methodology used to create the guide and presents the author's comments on the programs and policies used in the rehabilitation efforts.

For more information about the boods, write: Communication Division, Ministry of the Solicitor General, Ottawa, Ont., K1A OP8.

NYC prison chief rebuts NCCD charges on jail costs

The head of New York City's correctional system has challenged a report by the National Council on Crime and Delinquency (NCCD) which, in advocating the increased use of diversionary measures, contended that the cost for detaining an inmate in the city system was over $70 per day.

Armed with 21-page report of his own, which outlined the latest figure on the city's inmate population, Cortection Commissioner William Ciuros Jr. characterized the NCCD document as "very well meaning but unfortunately naive."

"This [NCCD] report has raised a number of questions concerning the costs of incarceration, and that lends itself to healthy public debate," he rold the Public Safety Committee of the City Council. "But what is even more important, in my view, is that the same report implied that the public would be taxed less if more alternatives to incarceration were employed."

Ciuros contended that the courts are already utilizing diversionary measures, such as releasing suspects in their own recognizance or utilizing the probation system, to the maximum extent possible. "The criminal justice system in New York City is incarcerating the absolute minimum number of people required to maintain public safety and security in this great metropolis," he declared.

Backing his statement with statistics from the Department of Corrections report, the commissioner noted that the figures reveal that those who are jailed represent "the hard core criminal population" of New York City.

Citing a study completed earlier this year at the Rikers Island House of Detention for Men, the administrator noted that 93 percent of the inmates surveyed were charged with felonies and that all but five percent of that total were accused of committing crimes against persons.

"There were very few burglars or even larcenists in the group," he added. "The largest group, 64 percent or 762, were 'A' or 'B' felonies, the most serious crimes one can be accused of in our society."

Ciuros futher noted that from "40 to 50 percent" of New York City inmates who are awaiting trial are remanded "with no bail at all." He pointed out that when a judge refuses to set bail for a suspect he "doesn't want that man released."

Summarizing his department's profile of the city's detention population, the commissioner said, "Most defendants in our jails are there for violent crimes; most have lengthy prior records, and almost every one has been exposed to one or more alternatives to jail during prior brushes with the law."

The NCCD report called on "informed voters" to "demand consideration of alternatives" to imprisonment, noting that "such a move would substantially reduce the number of inmates who must be locked up, while still protecting the public from dangerous offenders."

In challenging the statement, Ciuros pointed out that before the rate of incarceration is reduced, the criminal justice system must have a means of "removing dangerous persons" from society. "I certainly have no quarrel with alternatives to incarceration — where appropriate," he said. "But hadn't we better recognize that they are not always appropriate?"

The commissioner cited figures collected from 1969 to 1976 which showed that while the number of arrests in New York City have increased, the number of individuals incarcerated both in pretrial post-trial periods has declined.

"Out of every 100 defendants brought to arraignment in our criminal courst, only 30 are committed to this department, and 15 of those make bail within five days," Ciuros observed. "Only five percent of those charged with felonies wind up in state prison; everyone else receives some kind of disposition other than incarceration — proof that what the National Council on Crime and Delinquency is asking for is already with us."

Ciuros also contested NCCD figures which indicated that the daily cost of keeping a prisoner in a New York City jail amounts to $71.87, noting that the council researchers arrived at the final sum through a "series of false assumptions."

"Their first assumption is that legal aid or public defender cost disappear when a person is released from jail," he stated.

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Oklahoma CJ board considering plan to boost anti-terror, hostage response of state police

Oklahoma's criminal justice funding agency is considering a proposal that would upgrade the anti-terrorist and hostage negotiation capablities of the state's police force through a program of specialized training and the purchase of new equipment.

The plan, which must still be approved by the executive committee of the Oklahoma Crime Commission, was submirted by the state's Department of Public Safety last year. It calls for the funding of a one-year project to "provide the means for training and equipping teams needed to deal with criminal acts and/or threats by individuals or groups who hope to achieve political or economic objectives by intimidation or coercion."

If the project is implemented, the commission would provide $61,890 to finance the purchase of voice-acruated portable transceivers and other support systems. "It will ensure that negotiators and tactical team members have a positive means of communication during periods of crisis," the proposal states, adding that the force's present radios require manual manipulation which tends to restrict the activities of officers.

The training aspect of the program would be financed by the public safety force at its own expense, augmented by a proposed LEAA training grant of $7,770. Under, the plan "negotiator and technical" teams would be schooled in methods developed by the New York City Police Department and other agencies.

Three one-week sessions would be provided for key department personnel who would be called on in the event of a terrorist seige, a hostage incident or a barricaded person situation, according to the proposal.

Although police departments in Oklahoma City, Tulsa and some other large Oklahoma cities have tacitical and negotiating capabilities, most of the state is dependent upon Department of Public Safety teams, made up for the most part of highway patrol officers, as the first line of defense against terrorist activities.

Initially, the funding proposal to upgrade the state police teams met with opposition from some planning agencies who objected to using funds earmarked for local agencies on a statewide project.

However, there now appears to be general agreement on the concept, and such groups as the Central Oklahoma Governments in the Oklahoma City area and the Indian Nations Council of Govemments have voiced their approval of the proposal.

The public safety department had originally requested $69,930 to implement its anti-terrorist plan, but the police committee of the crime commission subtracted over $8,000 from that figure when it submitted the package to the executive panel for final approval. The funds that were deleted would have been used for surveillance and debriefing equipment, the crime commission said.

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LAW ENFORCEMENT NEWS

A special
Law Enforcement News
supplement

The Literature of Criminal Justice

Introduction

By ANTONY E. SIMPSON,
Supplement Editor

This supplement includes annotated listings of books dealing with criminal justice, its constituent fields, and topics related to it, published in 1976, 1977, and 1978. A number of forthcoming works are also listed. Only books which have been commercially published are cited here and no government documents or other non-trade materials issued by either public or private organizations are included. This list is drawn primarily from North American sources, although a number of works from other English-speaking countries are also cited.

The items which appear here have been

Continued on Page 3

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Continued from Page 1

drawn from three principal sources: a mailed solicitation of all publishing houses in the country identified as being concerned with the area of interest, abstracts included in the data base of the National Criminal Justice Reference Service (NCJRS) of the U.S. Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, and book reviews previously published in Law Enforcement News. Annotations are of two different kinds. Those supplied by the NCJRS and the publishing companies themselves are essentially descriptive, while those culled from published reviews are critical and evaluative.

The source of each annotation is indicated in the text. Abstracts obtained from publishers and the NCJRS are identified by appropriate symbols ("PA" and "NCJRS"). Each review taken from LEN is signed with the name of the reviewer.

When preparing this supplement for publication, the editor was obliged, because of constraints imposed by lack of space, to cut down the length of annotations obtained from all three sources. In doing so, efforts were made to preserve the full sense of the original abstract or review. Any failures in this regard must remain the responsibility of the editor.

Publication of this supplement has been considered by LEN as a worthwhile task and was undertaken to meet a number of objectives. These include providing a guide to very recent literature in the field which can be used by practitioners and scholars as a source of current bibliography on their specialties, and an overview of recent trends and developments in the area, as revealed in published monographs.

No bibliography of this kind is ever complete and for items omitted from this one the editor must apologize in advance. There are, however, particular limitations in the scope of this bibliography which should be drawn to the reader's attention. All appropriate responses to the mail solicitation of publishing houses are included. Not all publishers in fact responded to the mailing and the works of these houses are therefore underrepresented in the listings. The NCJRS, which was most cooperative in permitting access to the contents of its data base, was only able to provide abstracts of works with 1976 imprints in time for publication of the supplement. No entries for works published in 1977 or 1978 were therefore drawn from this source. With all this, it should be noted that these deficiencies are to a large extent offset by the broad coverage given by the LEN reviews.

A number of trends in recent publishing policies are apparent from the items included in these listings. Most generally, it is clear that publishers have at last begun to respond to a long-standing need for works dealings with all aspects of the criminal justice field. To a certain extent these policies reflect the considerable research efforts which have been devoted to the field in the last few years, and to the growing interest expressed in the results of this research. In part, too, this expansion of publishing houses into the criminal justice area is a consequence of the increasing importance of this subject as an academic discipline. No longer can the college teacher or police training instructor complain of a lack of introductory textbooks. There is now a substantial number of books of this kind and among them are enough titles of high quality to permit the instructor a fair amount of choice in selecting assigned texts.

The annotated entries are grouped according to thirteen broad subject categories: Criminal Justice (General); Corrections, Probation and Parole; The Courts; Criminal Law and Procedure; Juveniles and Juvenile Delinquency; Police (General); Police Tactics and Equipment; Criminal Investigation and Forensic Science; Private Security; Criminology and Deviance; Political Terrorism; Narcotics and Drug Abuse, and Victimology. Within each category, entries are arranged alphabetically by author.

Criminal Justice: General

● Atkins, Burton M. and Mark R. Pogrebin, eds. *The Invisible Justice System: Discretion and the Law.* Cincinnati: Anderson Publishing, 1978.

Discretionary decision-making in our legal system is the focal point of this special topic reader. The selected articles have been written by noted authorities in the fields of political science, sociology, public administration, law, and criminology. Together they comprise a comprehensive, interdisciplinary approach to the issue of discretionary decision-making and the law. Contributing authors include John Kaplan, Sanford Kadish, American Friends Service Committee, Donald Newman, Joseph Goldstein and Kenneth Culp Davis. (PA)

● Auerbach, Jerrold S. *Unequal Justice Lawyers and Social Change in Modern America.* New York: Oxford University Press, 1976. $13.95 ($3.95pb)

This review is written on Human Rights Day, 1976, an occasion not without significance for the story Jerold S. Auerbach unfolds for us with care, style and message. His message is clear. The lawyer's professional evolution from the 19th Century, rural, general practitioner, described by de Tocqueville and enshrined in Lincoln mythology, to today's elite lawyers of prestigious law firms and governmental services has often betrayed the calling to serve law and bring justice to the needy.

This work is an excellent introduction to an overview of the power of elitist law firms and of the American Bar Association's policy role. The issues that lawyers have chosen to address or avoid in this century have proven the basis for many of ous legal problems today. The author's intention is to portray the failings of a noble profession, to balance the profession's self-praise. This book, if read by aspiring lawyers, might remind them that ethical standards in the practice of law are forgotten at great cost.

—*Edward J. Shaughnessy*

● Barnett, Randy and John Hagel, eds. *Assessing the Criminal.* Mass.: Ballinger Publishing, 1977. $16.50

Leading scholars systematically examine new approaches to problems in the U.S. criminal justice system. (PA)

● Becker, Harold K. and Einar O. Hjellemo. *Justice in Modern Sweden.* Springfield, Ill.: C.C. Thomas, 1976. $12.75

Up-to-date descriptions of criminal justice systems in foreign countries are–always to be welcomed, for this field is lamentably deficient in texts for the use of both teachers and students. Professor Becker, Director of the Criminal Justice Center at the Long Beach campus of California State University, and Mr. Hjellemo, a former senior officer of the Swedish Police, make a useful contribution to this neglected field; it should be attractive to those concerned in comparative studies of police, courts and corrections.

Sweden has long been noted for its experimental and liberal measures in criminal justice, and this short, simply written book gives a clear introduction to what is being accomplished there. Teachers will find ample material from which to develop fruitful discussion in classes and seminars.

—*Philip John Stead*

● Berkley, George B., Michael W. Giles, Jerry F. Hackett, and Norman C. Kassoff. *Introduction to Criminal Justice: Police, Courts, Corrections.* Boston: Allyn and Bacon/Holbrook Press, 1976. $13.95

George B. Berkley is with Boston State College; Michael W. Giles and Jerry F. Hackett with Florida Atlantic University; and Norman C. Kassoff with Biacayne College. The text provides a complete overview of the criminal justice system and its components, with current issues facing each component presented. A unique part of the book discusses criminal justice in fous other countries. (PA)

● Bing, Stephen and Larry Brown. *Standards Relating to Monitoring.* Cambridge, Mass.: Ballinger Publishing, 1977. $16.50 (softcover 'tentative draft' $5.95)

Lists standards that would lead to development of an accurate and comprehensive information base; that would ensure monitors' access to this information, producing a mixture of external, independent monitoring and internal self monitoring; that would ensure objectivity, reliability, and comprehensiveness, and provide the means to remedy problems or abuses discovered.

CONTENTS: Introduction. Standards. Standards with Commentary. I. General Standards. II. Monitoring Focal Points. III. Defense Counsel or Counsel for Private Parties. IV. State Commission of Child Advocacy. V. Community Advisory Councils. VI. Legislature-Based Monitoring. VII. Ombudsman Monitoring. X. Self-Monitoring by Juvenile Justice Agencies. Bibliography.

● California Commission on Peace Officer Standards and Training. *Project STAR; Impact of Social Trends on Crime and Criminal Justice.* Santa Cruz, Cal.: Davis Publishing, 1976

Results of a study which applied selected forecasting methods to the analysis of social trends to identify implications for the future roles of criminal justice personnel and the training of those personnel.

The forecasting methods utilized included expert opinion, time-series trend dsta, and linear extrapolation of trends. The forecasting methods were selected on the assumption that, although American society is undergoing major changes, trends that have been in existence for hundreds of years have a high probability of continuing throughout the remainder of this century and, perhaps, well into the next century. Indeed, many of the changes in American society are seen to be the manifestations of the long-range trends. Following a literature review of the major long-range trends described by many scholars and social scientists, ten long-range trends of groups of closely related trends were selected for detailed description and analysis of implications for the criminal justice system. The results of the study include statements of existing conditions, descriptions of trends, and recommendations for action. The study concludes, among other things, that crime can be expected to increase, that the role of criminal justice personnel can be expected to change, and that new focuses of education and training will be required.(NCJRS)

● Clifford, W. *Planning Crime Prevention.* Lexington, Ma.: D.C. Health and Company, 1976

Written by the Director of the Australian Institute of Criminology, this text provides an international perspective on the methods an nature of crime prevention planning.

An overview of the rationale for planning and the forms which crime prevention planning may take is first provided. The author then traces the meaning and practice of national planning with its economic and social planning components. The interrelationship between crime prevention and other general sectors of the economy of a nation is investigated. Finally, specific issues in crime prevention and some national crime prevention planning experiences are discussed. (NCJRS)

● Cohn, A.W. *Crime and Justice Administration.* Philadelphia, PA.: J.B. Lippincott, 1976

Designed for the student of criminology and criminal justice, this text describes the major themes, subjects, programs, practices, and proceduses associated with crime definition, control and prevention in the United States.

Among the toples considered in this text are the meaning and significance of crime causation theories and of crime data, the concept of punishment, the scope and significance of the correctional process, the meaning of justice, and the new thrust of 'critical criminology,' sometimes called 'radical criminology.' Also examined are the various categories of crimes and criminal behaviors, the actual processes of handling the offender, police, juvenile justice, probation, and parole. Throughout most of the chapters, the author attempts to provide an historical review of programs and services as they have developed into the 'nonsystem' of criminal justice in the United States. (NCJRS)

● Edelstein, Charles D. and Robert J. Wicks. *An Introduction to Criminal Justice.* New York: McGraw-Hill, 1977. $9.95

Edelstein and Wicks' *Introduction to Criminal Justice* is a text designed for the community or junior college level student as an exploration of the system from a historical sociological, psychological and economic persoective.

It is a good introduction and specific, depth details do not overcrowd the text, as is typical of some more advanced books.

The material is presented from a critical point of view, which should encourage the student to explore further in his studies. Each chapter concludes with a series of questions concerning the material covered and this should again provide encouragement for additional student involvement in the areas discussed. Additionally, the authors have included case studies within the chapter format which provide a practical approach to what has been learned. A strong section on suggested readings is provided to further assist the student in locating detailed information.

—*J.O. Truitt*

● Epstein, Edward Jay. *Agency of Fear.* New York: G.P. Putnam's Sons, 1977. $9.95

Edward Jay Epstein is an investigative reporter who is best known for his book *Inquest*, which portrays the behind-the-scenes activities of the Warren Commission's inquiry into the death of President John F. Kennedy.

Many of the individuals in his new work, *Agency of Fear*, are names popularized by the Watergate investigation — Richard M. Nixon, John Mitchell, John Ehrlichman, and G. Gordon Liddy to mention a few.

The focus of this book is a description of President Nixon's attempt to gain control of an investigative agency to use for his own political motives. To further this end, the author indicates that it was necessary for President Nixon to either replace the civil servants in the existing investigative agencies who opposed him, or to create a new investigative agency which wold be an arm of the White House. Since the former method met with much opposition, the White House under President Nixon chose to create a heroin epidemic and a related crime wave which would affect every American. The author describes how statistics were biased to depict an epidemic, thus helping to reach the overall goal.

Epstein relates how the Nixon Administration used the rivalry between the U.S. Customs Service and the U.S. Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs, along with the "created" heroin epidemic and resultant rise in crime, to create the Office for Drug Abuse Law Enforcement (ODALE). ODALE was formed on January 28,1972 by an executive order of the President and reported directly to him through its director, Myles Ambrose. This agency, according to the author, was the first step in a plan by the White House to take over the various investigative agencies under the guise of reorganization or consolidation for efficiency. Epstein explains how this plan was interrupted and eventually ruined by both the Watergate break-in on June 17, 1972 and the subsequent investigation.

This book makes for good reading, is well written, and the events described are documented by author's notes. Anyone reading this book will find it credible in light of the revelations coming out of the Watergate investigation.

—*Jack F. Dowling*

● Friedman, L.S. *Economics of Crime and Justice.* Morristown, N.J.: General Learning Press, 1976

This work demonstrates how economic analysis can be used to help understand the nature of the crime problem and the effectiveness of alternative policies that attempt to reduce the harm resulting from criminal acts.

The first section discusses justice, defined as an equitable sharing of freedom and order among society's members, as a desired output of the system, the function of laws and their enforcement as costly means to promote justice is discussed. Crimes are defined as violations of the law. The next section outlines what is known about the magnitude and distribution of the different costs arising from crime. The third section discusses the varieties of police, court, and correctional institutions. (NCJRS)

● Gerber, R.L., ed. *Contemporary Issues in Criminal Justice.* Port Washington, New York: Kennikat Press, 1976

This book offers nine articles which present careful analyses of the deficiencies of the criminal justice system and provide practical suggestions for improvement.

The first three articles address issues in law enforcement priorities for legislatures and lawmen. Specifically the decriminalization of consensual sex acts, the legalization of gambling, and reform of laws on obscenity are discussed. Problems of court administration are then examined, including the operation of the jury system, problems of the probation system, and victim compensation. Suggestions for correctional reform are discussed in two articles. Finany, in the fourth section, the editor provides an essay on crucial areas of on-going research likely to better the performance of witnesses, victims, pollee, courts, and corrections. (NCJRS)

● Gross, H. *Privacy — Its Legal Protection.* Rev. ed. Dobbs Perry, N.Y.: Oceana, 1976

This book presents, in nontechnical language, the fundamental issues of personal freedom against state interest in regulating individual behavior.

The right of privacy is considered on a physical and property basis as well as a personal liberty basis. Topics discussed include public interest, appropriation of names or pictures, search and seizures, privileged communications, trade secrets, electronic surveillance, data banks, credit reporting, bank secrecy, and personal privacy. (NCJRS)

● Hall, J.P. *Criminal Justice Administration — The American Plan — Materials, Cases and Commentary.* Dubuque, Ia.: Kendall Hunt Publications, 1976

Designed for a one-semester college undergraduate course, this text describes the structure and function of the criminal justice system in America.

The organization of the book follows the administrative roles of the police and the courts as they are involved with crime, the adversary process, accusation, adjudication, and disposition. (NCJRS)

● Kennedy, Daniel B. ed. *The Dysfunctional Alliance: Emotion and Reason in Justice Administration.* Cincinnati: Anderson Publishing, 1977

The search for solutions to the critical issues in criminal justice has produced varying points of view. In this reader, 23 articles range over these controversies and the contributing authors, among them Skolnick, Dershowitz, Fogel, Frankel and Dressler, offer ideas to broaden and stimulate student thinking. (PA)

● Kerper, Hazel B. and Jerold Israel. *Introduction to the Criminal Justice System.* 2nd ed. St. Paul, Minn.: West Publishing, 1979. $12.95 (with instructor's manual)

Comprehensive look at the criminal justice system encompassing the definition of crime, the enforcement of the criminal law, and the treatment of offenders. This overview concentrates primarily on three features of the system: the laws that govern it, the people who administer it, and how the system operates. Since this book is written for students in fields other than law, included at the outset is a brief description of some of the basics of ous legal system. (PA)

● Kirkpatrick, A.M. *Crime And You.* Toronto: Macmillan Compan of Canada, LTD., 1976

An overview of the structures and operation of Canadian Criminal Law in which the history of the criminal justice system is reviewed, significant issues are discussed, and suggestions for future development are offered.

Among the specific aspects of the justice system examined in this text are the administration of justice, police operations, discretion, police-community relations, sentencing, diversion, correctional facilities and programs, volunteers, and reintegration with the community. (NCJRS)

● Knight, Harry and Walter Stevenson. *Communication for Justice Administration: Theory and Skill.* Cincinnati: Anderson Publishing, 1976

Communication for Justice Administration: Theory and Skill is the kind of book which has been long awaited in the field of Criminal Justice. Specifically, novice law enfotcement officers should have access to a resousce book which concerns itself with those communication skills, verbal and non-verbal, which he/she will need in order to make a positive job transition.

The authors have attempted to cover almost every aspect of communication within the confines of 100 pages. The book is divided into nine chapters, with questions and exercises at the end of each. In all but one chapter, on Report Writing, the book fails to explain, to any degree, any idea completely. However, this book was apparently written as a guide to communication in law enforcement, and in it present form it is just that, a guide. One is never sure whether it was written for the cop on the beat or the college classroom.

The last chapter, Writing the Police Report, is well done. It addresses the objective nature in which such reports should be written without being so broad as to destroy the substance of its presentation. This chapter exemplified the true potential that a book of this kind has.

Communication for Justice Administration: Theory and Skill is an attempt at filling a void in law enforcement, but it is a book which fails to hit its mark with any degree of accuracy.

—*Louis J. Cuinta*

● Kratcoski, Peter C. and Donald B. Walker. *Criminal Justice in America: Process and Issues.* Glenview, Ill.: Scott, Foresman, 1978. $12.95

A comprehensive text for the introductory criminal justice course, covering law enforcement, the courts, and corrections plus Juvenile

Supreme Court Briefs

Following are summaries of recent decisions of the United States Supreme Court that affect law enforcement and criminal justice.

By AVERY ELI OKIN

Aliens on State Police Forces

Chief Justice Warren E. Burger announced a 6-to-3 decision, inconsistent with decisions of the past five years, which held that New York and 32 other states may "restrict membership in their state police forces to United States citizens."

An alien, legally in this country as a permanent resident, initiated court action after being denied appointment as a New York State trooper. The state contended and the Federal District Court agreed that under New York law, which was found to be constitutional, officials had acted properly in not allowing the alien to take the competitive entrance examination.

Over the past five years, aliens had successfully argued, before the Supreme Court, that state laws barring entrance into certain professions, specifically civil engineering and the civil service, were unconstitutional. In addition, a New York statute which limited college financial aid only to citizens was invalidated in 1977. As early as 1973, the Court had held that aliens could become lawyers, in an action that was thought would open up the entire criminal justice field to aliens.

In the majority opinion written by the Chief Justice, it was explained that because the state troopers were important officials who executed "broad public policy" there was justification for a state to constitutionally require that candidates for appointment must be citizens.

The principal dissent, wrirten by Associate Justice Thurgood Marshall and supported by Justice William J. Brennan Jr., refuted the majority position, holding that state troopers did not enjoy any "broad policymaking responsibilities" which would justify exemption from "our usual tule that discrimination against aliens is presumptively unconstitutional."

Emphasizing the point, Marshall wrote that it was "difficult to understand how the Court could imply that the troopers' artests and search authority justifies excluding aliens from the police force when the state has given all private persons, including aliens, such authority."

Relying on the 1973 ruling which allowed aliens to become lawyers, Justice John Paul Stevens wrote, "a foreign allegiance which raises a doubt concerning trustworthiness and loyalty" should be also applied to lawyers if there was any validity to the point. He also added that the New York law would deny "the service of Hercule Poirot or Sherlock Holmes."

Associate Justice Porter Stewart, in a surprising change of position from earlier decision with regard to aliens, sided with the majority and in a separate concurring opinion suggested that it was "difficult, if not impossible, to reconcile the Court's judgment in this case" with earlier opinions. In explaining his changed position, the Justice said it came "because I have become increasingly doubrful about the validity" of the previous decisions on the issue. **(Foley v. Connelie, No. 76-839, announced March 22, 1978.)**

Double Jeopardy

A landmark unanimous decision involving Indian rights was delivered by Associate Justice Porter Stewart, in which the Court decided that the double jeopardy clause of the Fifth Amendment does not bar "the prosecution of an Indian in a Federal district court under the Major Crimes Act, 18 U.S.C. §1153, when he has previously been convicted in a tribal court of a lesser included offense arising out of the same incident."

In 1974 a member of the Navajo Tribe was arrested at the Bureau of Indian Affairs High School in Many Farms, Arizona on the Navajo Indian Reservation by a tribal police officer. Two days after arrest and detention at the tribal jail, he pleaded guilty to a "charge of disorderly conduct, in violation of §17-321 of the Navajo Tribal Code." The sentence for the crimes was "15 days in jail or a fine of $30 on the first charge and to 60 days in jail or a fine of $120 on the second."

More than one year later an indictment charging the petioner with statutoty rape was handed down by a grand jury in Arizona. The Indian successfully argued in the district court and on appeal to the Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit that "since the tribal offense of contributing to the delinquency of a minor was a lesser included offense of statuatoty rape, the proceedings that had taken place in the Tribal Court barted a subsequent Federal prosecution." The principal argument used by the Indian in his defense was that the "dual sovereignty" concept was not appropriate in that the Indian tribes "are not themselves sovereigns, but derive their power to punish crimes from the Federal Government."

In rejecting this contention, the Supreme Court wrote: "We think that the respondent and the Court of Appeals in relying on federal control over Indian t ribes, have misconceived the distinction between those cases in which the 'dual sovereignty' concept is applicable and those in which it is not."

In outlining the majority's holding, Justice Stewart, the author of the opinion, established the position that "Indian tribes still possess those aspects of sovereignty not withdrawn by treaty or statute, or by implication as a necessaty result of their dependent status," quoting from *Oliphant v. Suquamish Indian Tribe*. [For an analysis of the ithe issues decided see Law Enforcement News, April 4, 1978, at p.5.]

The majority continued that as a result of *Talton v. Mayes*, 163 U.S. 376, where the "Indian tribe criminally punishes a tribe member for violating tribal law, the tribe acts as an independent sovereign, and not as an arm of the Federal govemment."

Continued on Page 6

BURDEN'S BEAT **By ORDWAY P. BURDEN**

New book offers basic guide to home security nuts and bolts

One of the most frequently posed questions in the whole issue of crime prevention and self-protection is "What can I do to keep my home from being robbed?" The National Sheriffs Association, in its Neighborhood Watch Program, published a number of pamphlets on the proper locking of doors and windows, good lighting, and being on guard against strangers. Local crime prevention programs have followed suit, using material from the Sheriffs' Association or putting together their own material in conjunction with local police and security personnel.

Much of this fairly basic advice has now been published in book form by McGraw-Hill. Entitled "*Burglarproof, a Complete Guide to Home Security*, this book is by two young New Jersy men, James Edware Keogh and John Koster.

Keogh, who has been at different times a professional musician, newspaper reporter and lecturer, is a security consultant who has worked with the police department in his home town of Ridgefield Park in a crime prevention program. Hiis efforts received raves from Police Chief Richard LaTour, who claims that the program "cost the town $500 and saved it $60,000 in crime costs."

The program, which consisted of circulars distributed in local shops and supermarkets, local interviews by police with homeowners and a media campaign, substantially increased the apprehension rate, according to LaTour.

Koster, who has been a police reporter for the *Record*, a Hackensack, N.J. daily, said *Burglarproof* was written for the ordinaty homeowner who cannot necessarily afford the huge expense of a complete electronic alarm system.

Keogh developed the idea for writing the book as a result of his work as a security consultant, which taught him that many people acknowledge the need for adequate precaution, but few actually take the necessaty steps without first having personal and often painful acquaintance with crime.

For example, *Burglarproof* contains a lengthy discussion of locks and, of course, recommends the deadbolt over the slip or reverse slipbolt lock. But even a deadbolt is not sufficient protection unless it is at least one inch long. According to Keogh, enterprising young thieves these days are using automobile jacks to pty open doors. The jack will enable the would-be burglar to force the door back three-quarters of an inch, and unless the bolt is longer, they will then be able to gain entry.

One section of the Keogh-Koster book is devoted to advice for the prospective homeowner. It is even suggested that a couple may wish to speak to members of the police department before selecting a town, just as people often make inquiries into the quality of the local schools. A ttuly thorough check of the intended new home would include staking out the property one evening. This would give the buyer a chance both to view the home as a burglar might see it, and to observe the intensity of police patrol in the neighborhood.

The authors also warn homeowners to consider changing locks immediately after moving in, or at least to determine that all existing keys are now in their possession. The danger in the latter however, is that duplicate keys may either by in the broker's office or may have been taken from that office without his knowledge.

The subject of firearms possession is also discussed. *Burglarproof* discusses in grisly detail the kinds of wounds which can be inflicted by guns more powerful than a .22 caliber model, and points out that these can, and statistically do, occur more frequently to the owner, his friends or his family than they do to intruders. Furthermore, American law in practice does not uphold the English common law maxim that a man's home is his castle. A householder who seriously wounds or kills a burglar had better be able to prove it was in self defense, or be liable to criminal prosecution. The book cites the example of an elderly couple in the Midwest several years ago, who, worried about burglaries, consttucted a shotgun trap designed to shoot out the window if anyone attempted to raise the sash. A thief did indeed set off the trap, but lived to press charges against the couple, and they were forced to sell their house to pay damages.

Burglarproof mentions a variety of less expensive security methods available to people unwilling or unable to install expensive alarm systems. One of the most strongly urged is the light timer, already in wide use. This book, however, suggests that a homeowner planning to be away from home for an evening or weekend plan to rig up several timers in a way that duplicates movements around the house. For instance, perhaps the bedroom light should be timed to come on 30 or 40 seconds after the living room light goes off. And it is not a bad idea to leave one light on all night long, perhaps in the bathroom. A radio left playing is also an effective deterrent.

(Ordway P. Burden invites correspondence to his office at 651 Colonial Blvd., Washington Township, Westwood P.O., New Jersey 07675.)

NYC correction chief rebuts NCCD charges

Continued from Page 3

"Since most of the New York City jail population is awaiting trial, even if they were released, that does not mean that their cases are dismissed."

The second "indirect cost" that Ciuros claims was wrongly included in the NCCD per diem total concems medical expenses. He explained that inmates with illnesses who are released from jail do not visit a private physician rather than using the Department of Corrections clinics, as the NCCD study assumes.

Using a similar line of reasoning, Ciuros pointed out that education costs do not "disappear" when an inmate is diverted from jail. He added that the city's Board of Education is obligated by law to "provide those services whether they do it in jail or out."

The jail administrator also questioned the "societal costs" that the NCCD report said were incurred due to the incarceration of inmates. Specifically, he challenged the contention of the council that "people are unemployed because they are in jail and otherwise would be earning close to the median income.

"In fact, unemployment is a prime factor that leads to incarceration, and not vice versa," Ciuros said.

While the NCCD study claimed that the lost earnings of prisoners totalled $72.6 million annually, the commissioner cited department figures which showed that "58 percent of defendants are unemployed; 7 percent are employed only part-time and are probably receiving some kind of assistance.

By D. P. VAN BLARICOM

An overview of police service today: Part II

To say that the police should be professional is to merely repeat a given; to claim that they are is to stretch the facts. However, they are on the way to achieving that desirable goal far faster than any other emerging discipline of which I am aware. Unfortunately, most of that professionalism has taken place closer to the bottom of existing organizations than at the top, and working officers who recognize the need for changes are becoming increasingly frustrated with the traditionalists who still control most police departments.

For that chief who does want to truly professionalize an organization, there are three relatively recent developments in the policing environment that must be considered if changes are to be successfully implemented, and the first of these is the growth in power of police labor unions.

As is common among unions, their priorities are short-term membership benefits and greater influence in establishing the policies under which they work. Although the relationship between labor and management has been traditionally adversarial, it need not be so if the leadership of the department is receptive to legitimate grievances, fulfills its responsibility to lead rather than just react, and includes the union's representatives in the planning process on those matters which affect them. Without compromising administrative accountability, the chief can and should actively cooperate with the union to improve the police department. It is my experience that while there will not always be total agreement, the effort is more than worthwhile and is a necessary technique in contemporary personnel management.

The second development has been the finally-recognized need to pursue affirmative action employment of minority groups and women if our police departments are to reflect all of the community that they serve. In order to successfully implement a program within a department the chief must be personally committed to the concept and assign it high staff priority, actively recruit people who will qualify to meet the high entry standards (not just wait for them to "walk-in"), influence the testing process to assure that it is truly job-related, preferentially hire those minority persons who pass until a real balance is achieved, and finally, but perhaps most importantly, create an environment in which they have an honest opportunity to succeed after they are employed as police officers.

The benefits of minority hiring are numerous for both the community at large and the police department, but they will not be realized unless there is a concentrated effort to introduce real racial and sexual equality into the whole structure of the organization. As with most change, however necessary it may be, it will still be resisted by those who cherish or hide behind the status quo, but it is my experience that it can be accomplished with great satisfaction for having done so.

The third development is that after the rapid growth of police departments during the turbulent 1960s, police service has now become a no-growth industry, with some departments actually experiencing a reversal in staff size. This occurred at the same time that many young police officers were preparing for what appeared to be promising careers by taking advantage of Federally-funded college programs. Unfortunately, they now find their expectations to be unfulfilled by "no room at the top," and further, their more educated perceptions of their department's methods makes them even more frustrated with the traditional status quo — they are ready for positive change.

In fact, these officers constitute the raw material for change, who only need to be given the opportunity and the leadership to deliver what the public really wants from its police. They are the more liberal minded young men and women who can fit into our neighborhoods from which they so recently came, rather than being uncomfortable strangers outside of their patrol vehicles. We should encourage these well educated officers to remain in police service by giving them career opportunities; otherwise they may become disenchanted and we will be left with only the champions of the status quo, who are satisfied with "business as usual".

So with limited promotional opportunities and with the higher ranks predominantly occupied by the "old guard", what do we do? The first thing that we do is fill every appointive command position (and there are usually several) with officers who can abandon traditional myths and proceed with innovative methods to deliver cost-effective police services that demonstrate a genuine concern for the social welfare of the whole community. There will unquestionably be a "great gnashing of teeth" among all those who depended on the system to reward them as it always had before for simply being there long enough, but the intended message will be clear and effective — change is here and the vested interest has been shifted to the newly appointed "change agents," who must make it work to maintain their positions.

Next, we must design a career development program that will enable every officer to personally grow both in technical proficiency and in social awareness. Such a program will provide incremental merit increases in salary and status throughout an officer's entire career that will not only serve to motivate continued improvement, but will also encourage he or she to stay active in providing street-level police services out in the community. After all, that is where the action is and we should consequently be stimulating high quality officers to stay out there. Offering limited promotion possibilities as the sole career opportunity is a dysfuntional and ultimately stagnating alternative.

These, then are the social issues that I see as demanding our attention today and personally, I think that we had better answer them both quickly and well. Although much of what I have suggested herein is philosophical, it is more than merely that, in that it is also a practical assessment of what is, can and should be, and is accompanied by pragmatic solutions. All of those changes that I have proposed are changes that I have directed in my own department during my three years as chief, and so I know from experience that they can be accomplished and how to do it. They were not made without some internal dissatisfaction, since that is the inevitable first reaction to change in a police department oriented to tradition, but temporary unhappiness can be acceptably managed during the trasition to one's goals and it soon disappears in the improved work environment that follows. As a means to keep the public informed as to how their police are changing to be more responsive to community needs, I have made it a regular practice to use the news media liberally and appear before a wide variety of groups as a speaker on issues of general concern. This is an essential ingredient of the change process itself, in which a new image of the police is developed and accepted. That new perception by the community and the police themselves then serves to reduce the alienation that otherwise precludes ever reaching our goal of public/police cooperation. Additionally, it serves less purpose to organize change unless people recognize it and the quickest way to achieve that recognition is to tell them about it.

Finally and again philosophically, I think that a chief should frequently ask what is is that we as police are or should be trying to accomplish in the broad overview of our society, rather than limiting oneself to a myopic view of daily work details. In other words, I prefer to see the context of community expectations changing and then meet those changes with timely strategies, instead of fighting "brush fire" crises as a substitute for real management. Accordingly, I think that fundamental changes in our traditional methods of policing are absolutely imperative if we are to maintain the free way of life that we enjoy today. If the police continue to operate independently of the very society that created them and cling desperately to the past as we are thrust so rapidly into the future, we will soon fail as another nation that could not police itself. That is almost too great a tragedy to contemplate when we could have met changed needs with changed services by working together. As for me, I would rather weather the complaints of the disgruntled forces of the status quo for a while and make some real social progress while they growl, instead of catering to their self-destructive egos and losing our communities in the bargain.

Supreme Court Briefs

Conrinued from Page 5

Continuing from this premise, the Justice noted that "since tribal and Federal prosecutions are brought by separate sovereigns, they are not 'for the same offense,' and the Double Jeopardy Clause thus does not bar one when the other has occurred."

In referring to the concepts adopted in *Abbate v. United States*, 359 U.S. 187, the majority stated that: "Prosecution by one sovereign for a relatively minor offense might bar prosecution by the other for a much graver one, thus effectively depriving the larter of the right to enforce its own laws."

In the conclusion of the opinion, the Court made mention of the fact that one solution to the problem would be if "Congress, in the exercise of its plenary power over the tribes, chose to deprive them of criminal jurisdiction altogether." However, the Court cautioned that "such a fundamental abridgement of the powers of Indian tribes might be thought as undesireable as the Federal pre-emprion of state criminal jurisdiction.

Associate Justice Brennan took no part in the consideration or the decision of the case. United States v. Wheeler, No. 76-1629, announced March 22, 1978.)

Fifty and Counting —

This is the golden anniversary issue of Law Enforcement News, our fiftieth to date. We're celebrating by bringing you the selected review of criminal justice literature that begins on the following page.

If you missed any of our other 49 issues, they can be obtained by sending $1.00 for each edition to: Past LEN, Rm. 2104, 444 W. 56th St., New York, NY 10019.

One-man diversion effort gets results in California trials

Continued from Page 3

chores for the Girl Scouts, and recommending that an insurance swindler do volunteer work for the Mental Health Association.

"In the long run, this kind of creative punishment will be better for the community," the criminologist stated. "First you avoid the debilitating effects of incarceration on the individual. Then there's thousands of tax dollars to be saved. Finally, community service helps rehabilitate someone by teaching them that they have a stake in society. And when this is combined effectively with counseling or therapy, antisocial behavior can be curbed."

In spite of his pro-diversion stance, Gitchoff is prepared to recommend prison terms for offenders who may represent a danger to the community. Out of 55 cases, he has called for the incarceration of the defendant eight times.

According to the criminologist, 71 percent of his former clients had not been rearrested. However, he implied that the figure might be misleading, noting that many times the judge followed only a portion of his suggestions and that he only becomes involved in a case when an attorney believes there are important mitgating circumstances.

Apparently, some judges resent Gitchoff's efforts as an infringement on their judicial prerogatives. He was once scolded by a jurist for "presuming to tell the court what to do," and several judges have placed him on the witness stand to pick apart his methodology and rehabilitation plan.

However, one judge, who as a defense attorney had utilized the criminologist's services, told *Human Behavior* that Gitchoff was welcomed in his courtroom. "He understands the need for deterrence," Judge Norbert Ehrenfreund said. "But his best value is that he's aware of the availability community resources — various halfway houses and self-help projects — and what they can do. If he's got something that can be helpful, I'm glad to hear it. It's a very satisfying thing for a judge if he can turn a man's life in the right direction."

Meanwhile, Gitchoff is expanding the scope of his service beyond the borders of San Diego County. He has been called on by lawyers from as far away as Alaska to consult on unusual cases, and he has presented a workshop on his techniques to the Western Society of Criminology, which he recently served as president.

stice and the legislation of criminal law. Separate chapters treat issues in the major components of the criminal justice process as well as cross-cultural perspectives and future trends. It includes case studies and examples, chapter outlines, chapter summaries, glossary of over 200 sociological and criminal justice terms, glossary of approximately 40 cited court cases, The Constitution of the United States of America, and illustrations. Instructor's Manual supplies chapter overviews, chapter outlines, five essay questions, twenty-five multiple-choice questions, annotated bibliographies. (PA)

● McGrath, W.T., ed. *Crime and Its Treatment in Canada.* 2nd ed. Toronto: Macmillan of Canada, 1976. $19.95 ($12.50pb)

Here is an excellent survey of crime and corrections. *Crime and Its Treatment in Canada* is a collection of 20 essays which traces crime from its causes, through the arrest, prosecution and treatment of the criminal, to the release of the offender into the community on probation or parole.

Individual chapters treat such topics as crime and the correctional services, crime and society, sources of illegal behavior, crime and delinquency rates, the police, courts and sentencing, juvenile and adult institutions, women offenders, alcoholics, drug offenders and sex offenders, research and penal reform.

The chapter on policing, by W.H. Kelly, provides an extensive look at the law enforcement officer in Canada — his duties, powers and responsibilities. Powers of arrest and of search and seizure by Canadian police illustrate an interesting comparison with the legal situation in the U.S. Canadian police do not appear to be as restricted in their powers of arrest and search and seizure. For example, an officer who has reasonable grounds to believe that an offense involving the possession of offensive weapons has been committed may search without warrant a person, vehicle or premises other than a dwelling house for anything in connection with this offense. A similar situation holds for narcotic offenses.

The chapter on adult courts gives the U.S. reader a unique look at this Canadian institution. Administration of criminal law in Canada draws upon both American (particularly in anti-trust and juvenile delinquency laws) and English precedent, tempered by French civil law influences. The Canadian Bill of Rights is similar to that of the U.S. but is merely a statute of Parliament subject to repeal or amendment in the ordinary legislative way.

As a textbook for a comparative law course, it is comprehensive and authoritative. The collaborators are all distinguished practitioners, professors or lawyers and the writing is generally clear and thoughtful. This second edition of *Crime and Its Treatment in Canada* is certainly the most comprehensive and up-to-date survey of Canadian criminal justice.

—Daniel P. King

● MacNamara, Donal E.J., ed. *Readings in Criminal Justice.* Guilford, Conn.: Dushkin Publishing, 1977. $4.95

Books of readings come in all shapes and sizes. Some show little thought and less organization in the selection of articles to be republished, many re-anthologize the same tired old items which have appeared in dozens of previous collections; and not a few are conceived of by their editors as vanity editions (reprinting all the editors' previously published material) or symbiotic efforts ("I'll print your articles; you print mine").

Prof. MacNamara (assisted by Eva Lee Homer) has come up with something refreshingly different and potentially quite useful to both instructors and students, and interesting too to practitioners in the major areas of criminal justice operations.

Organized into five major sections ('Crime and Justice in America,' 'Law Enforcement: First Line of Defense,' 'The Judicial System,' 'Juvenile Justice,' and 'The Corrections System'), the selections are all current (most are 1975 and 1976); none, as far as I am aware, appears in any other anthology.

The 'Instructor's Guide' (available with classroom orders) contains abstracts of the articles and more than 200 questions for review or examination purposes.

—Robert Wagner

● Marcus, M., ed. *Criminal Justice Bibliography.* 2nd ed. Atlanta,: Georgia State University, 1976

More than 6,000 entries organized into 184 categories such as alcoholism, civil rights, corrections, courts, law specific crimes, criminology, the criminal justice system, deviant behavior, drugs and narcotics, etc.

These broad subject categories are further delineated. For example, there are sub-categories dealing with many facts of corrections, sub-categories that deal with the activities of police and law enforcement. Approximately 20 percent of the entries are annotated, to facilitate research on a given subject. There is also a cross referenced subject index as well as an author index. A comprehensive list of criminal justice journals together with their publisher's addresses and frequency of publication appears at the rear of the book. This bibliography contains most titles pertaining to criminal justice that were published prior to 1975. (NCJRS)

● Milligan, John R., Tommy T. Sullivan, and Carol A. Richter. *Sourcebook on the Teaching of Criminal Justice.* Birmingham, Ala.: Behavioral Research and Evaluation Systems, 1977. $11.95 ($10.75pb)

This source book on the teaching of criminal justice provides detailed bibliographies and course syllabi on college-level courses in the fields of criminology, police administration, law enforcement, courts and corrections. The book was developed to serve as a resource book on a wide variety of courses in criminal justice, both for the relatively inexperienced and the experienced college-level instructor. The course syllabi vary from undergraduate to graduate level courses, and it is felt by the authors to be appropriate as a text for graduate students preparing to become teachers in criminal justice programs.

The source book is an effort to provide the criminal justice educator with a comprehensive guide to the teaching of criminal justice courses. It is an appropriate and excellent text for: 1) instructors of criminal justice; 2) graduate students preparing to enter the criminal justice field as instructors; 3) police education programs and police academies; 4) corrections education programs; 5) personal and agency library reference. (PA)

● Moore, Richter H., Jr., Thomas C. Marks, Jr., and Robert V. Barrow, eds. *Readings in Criminal Justice,* Indianapolis: Bobbs-Merrill Educational Publishing, 1977. $8.35

This anthology provides a balanced look at the various parts of the criminal justice system. It recognizes that a single criminal justice system does not yet exist in the United States, but that such a system is necessary and must be achieved. Contributors include Virgil W. Peterson, George L. Kirkham, James Leo Walsh, Edward C. Gallas, Stuart S. Nagel, Ernest C. Friesen, Warren E. Burger, Richter H. Moore, Jr., and others. (PA)

● More, Harry W., Jr. *Criminal Justice Management: Text and Readings.* St. Paul, Minn.: West Publishing, 1977. $8.95

Focus is primarily on the integration of the organizational and human processes of management in order to maximize organizational effectiveness and achieve the goals of justice. Incorporates the unique and definitive contributions of numerous experts in the field. (PA)

● Naylor, David T. *Law, Order, and Justice.* Rochelle Park, N.J.: Hayden Book Co., 1978. (price not set)

This new guide uses fictional vignettes, actual Supreme Court rulings, news clippings, and photographs to prove the interdependence of justice, law, and order, and to analyze crime in America, the rights of the accused, and the role of the police. (PA)

● Pursley, Robert D. *Introduction to Criminal Justice.* Encino, Cal.: Benziger, Bruce and Glencoe, 1977. $13.95

Professor Pursley presents an admirable overview of the entire criminal justice system. His strongest area is that of historical perspectives, particularly in the law enforcement and corrections sections. The chapter on the juvenile justice system is very enlightening and includes the new trend in criminal behavior: delinquency among girls, and the emerging female criminal.

The author's weak points show up in the sections on current issues and trends, and the delivery of police services. His treatment of patrol is shallow, as are his comments on the criminal investigation process. The Rand Report on detectives and investigations is not mentioned, nor is the Kansas City Preventive Patrol experiment, except in a passing footnote. Other areas woefully neglected are corruption in the criminal justice system and police unionization.

Overall, Pursley has presented the reader with an intelligent, well organized but basic textbook. *Introduction to Criminal Justice* warrants one's consideration for use in introductory courses in an undergraduate curriculum.

—Hugh J. B. Cassidy

● Radzinowicz, Sir Leon and Roger Hood. *Criminology and the Administration of Criminal Justice; A Bibliography.* Westport, Conn.: Greenwood Press, 1976. $29.95

This bibliography includes materials published in a variety of forms and which appeared in print between 1964 and February 1976. Although no work of this kind can ever attempt to provide comprehensive coverage of this field, this bibliography is extensive enough to constitute a worthy supplement to standard sources covering the literature of earlier periods. Used with care, this work should be invaluable to researchers concerned with any aspect of criminal justice.

—A.E. Simpson

● Rush, George E. *Dictionary of Criminal Justice.* Boston: Allyn and Bacon/Holbrook Press, 1977. $13.95 ($8.50pb)

George E. Rush is with California State University, Long Beach. This unique, comprehensive dictionary is designed as a useful reference tool for criminal justice courses at all levels. (PA)

● Sales, Bruce D., ed. *Psychology in the Legal Process.* New York: Spectrum Publications, 1977.

The contributions of psychologists to the study of law, legal systems and legal processes have become subjects of great popular interest. But it is the serious side — the painstaking research and cooperation between the professions — that is creating for law-psychology and increasingly important role in our system of justice.

Sponsored by the American Psychology-Law Society, this book is a comprehensive report on the status of work being done at the law-psychology interface today by lawyers, psychologists and other behavioral scientists. (PA)

● Sanders, William B. and Howard C. Daudistel, eds. *The Criminal Justice Process: A Reader,* New York: Praeger, 1976. $5.95

This compilation of 17 readings purports to examine the criminal justice system in terms of the "critical situation," the moments at which crucial decisions are made. The general perspective is unashamedly sociological, the aim being to examine empirically what actually transpires in the criminal justice process.

Perhaps the most valuable section of the book is that concerning "Negotiating Prosecution and Defense." This examination of the legal profession and its activities is an unusual and illminating addition to the consideration of criminal justice institutions.

It is indeed the high quality of the book which leads to the only criticism of it — its analysis of *The Criminal Justice Process* omits both the beginning and the end of that process. A section on the legislative process would have been instructive in its description of the generation of the laws which the remainder of the system is intended to enforce. A more conventional subject in a book of this type — and therefore a more puzzling omission is a treatment of the corrections system, a system which would lend itself particularly well to the empirical analysis practiced here. But even if the omissions are disappointing, the inclusions make this book well worth reading.

—Dorothy H. Bracey

● Senna, Joseph and Larry Siegel. *Introduction to Criminal Justice.* St. Paul, Minn.: West Publishing, 1978. $14.95 (with instructor's manual and study guide)

Presents a broad and all-encompassing view of criminal justice, with emphasis on theoretical, legal and pragmatic issues. Comprehensive attention is given to the areas of crime, criminology, law, police, courts, corrections, prisoners rights and juvenile justice. Text includws simplified analysis of Supreme Court decisions, discussion questions, stimulating teadings and complete glossary of terms. (PA)

● Shanahan, Donald T., ed. *The Administration of Justice System: An Introduction.* Boston: Allyn and Bacon/Holbrook Press, 1977. $12.95

Donald T. Shanahan is with the University of Louisville, and a Holbrook Consulting Editor. This collection of contributed chapters by well-known specialists covers the broad range of modern criminal justice. (PA)

● Shannon, Mary Lee, John Zakanycz, Robert Sigler, and Neal G. Lineback. *The Map Abstract of Criminal Justice Information: Alabama.* University: University of Alabama Press, 1976. $5.00

First use of computer-mapped, state geographic inventories of socioeconomic factors for criminal-justice planners, governmental bodies, private citizens, and citizen organizations. The value of the technique used lies in its ability to convert masses of complex statistical data from many sources into a single format that can be easily understood by both laymen and professional and thus be of greater assistance to those dealing with criminal-justice problems. (PA)

● Stuckey, Gilbert B. *Procedures in the Justice*

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by Paul F. Cromwell, Jr., George G. Killinger, Rosemary C. Sarri and H. M. Solomon; 1978, $9.95, SC, 502 pages

INTRODUCTION TO CRIMINAL JUSTICE
by Joseph Senna and Larry Siegel; 1978, $14.95, HC, 540 pages, STUDY GUIDE - Instructors Manual

INTRODUCTION TO CORRECTIONS: SELECTED READINGS
by George Killinger and Paul Cromwell; 1978, $8.95, SC, 417 pages

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by George Killinger and Paul Cromwell; 1978, $9.95, SC, 357 pages

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by Thomas Gardner; 1978, $14.95, HC, 694 pages, Instructors Manual

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by Paul Cromwell and George Keefer; 1978, $8.95, SC, 506 pages

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System. Columbus, Ohio: Charles E. Merrill, 1976. $11.95

This new text covers all judicial proceedings which take place from the time of arrest of an adult offender through completion of sentence.

Especially designed for *Criminal Justice* or *Administration of Justice* courses, the book thoroughly informs the student of the duties and responsibilities of law enforcement agencies, the courts, and correctional departments as they relate to judicial proceedings.

In clear and concise language, the author presents legal material which otherwise might be difficult for the student not oriented to legal procedure. He points out the constitutional rights of the accused, and attempts to provide a better understanding of the philosophy of correctional endeavors.

As a description of the procedures of criminal justice, the book is more than adequate. The explanations are clear and complete and appropriate emphasis is placed on the manner in which the components of the system interact with each other. A section on legislation might have been included, perhaps in place of the rather perfunctory chapter on crime causation.

The instructor in an introductory class will probably find this book to be a fine teaching tool. In addition to a list of discussion questions, there are questions designed to direct the student's attention to local variations in criminal justice procedure.

—Dorothy H. Bracey

● Viano, Emilio and Alvin W. Cohn. *Social Problems and Criminal Justice.* Chicago: Nelson-Hall, 1977. $15.95

The law enforcement agent plays a front-line role in dealing with social problems and this text explores the social problems that directly influence daily policing. These include such problems as the breakdown of the family, drug abuse, poverty, alienation of youth, juvenile delinquency, adult crime, political interference, graft and corruption, racism, sexual promiscuity, white-collar crime, and victimless crimes. (PA)

● Waldron, Ronald, Jagdish Uppal, Chester Quarles, R. Paul McCauley, Hilary Harper, Robert L. Frazier, James C. Benson, and John R. Altemose. *The Criminal Justice System: An Introduction.* Boston: Houghton-Mifflin, 1976. $11.95

Utilizing a "project management approach," the authors have put together a well written, well researched, interesting text. Viewing the criminal justice system as a whole composed of many sub-systems, the authors offer a comprehensive overview which will be of particular interest to academics teaching introductory courses.

The book is divided into seven parts: Overview: The Criminal Justice System; The Police; The Prosecutor; Courts; Corrections; Probation and Parole; and The Future of the Criminal Justice System. An Appendix on Career Opportunities in the Criminal Justice System will be of interest to the student contemplating a future in criminal justice.

Avoiding many of the mistakes common in earlier introductory texts, the authors offer a highly readable, well illustrated book which provides definitions of terms, the philosophical bases of the various components of the system, and the historical perspectives necessary for an understanding of criminal justice development.

—Richard H. Ward

● Weston, P.B. *Criminal Justice — Introduction and Guidelines.* Pacific Palisades, Cal.: Goodyear Publishing, 1976

This text describes the origin and aim of the criminal law and the legal process, and outlines the role, theories, and practices of the agents and agencies of criminal justice.

The volume opens with a discussion of criminology, the causes of crime, and the universe of criminals. The emphasis in this discussion is upon both the victim and the offender as persons and the interactions that often lead to crime. The text then examines the specific elements of the criminal justice system. Among the topics discussed are the history and operations of the police, constitutional rights of the individual, trial procedures, plea negotiations, and the issue of pretrial publicity. Also examined are the juvenile justice system, issues in punishment and rehabilitation, sentencing, prisoners' rights, organized crime, and careers in criminal justice. This text is a revision of an earlier publication, "Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice: An Introduction." (NCJRS)

● Whisenand, Paul M. *Crime Prevention.* Boston: Holbrook Press, 1977. $12.95

The subject of crime prevention is dauntingly large and hard to perceive in either academic or professional terms. Professor Whisenand has done well to attempt in his new book to define its scope and indicate its potential within the criminal justice system. That system, as he is well aware, is only one agent in the prevention of crime, as the genetation of crime can only be reduced in a major way by a politically, economically and socially healthy order of communal life.

Dr. Whisenand's substantial and scrupulously documented work should be of genuine assistance in the overdue re-orientation of the appropriate elements of the police, courts and correctional services toward the preventive approach. In the welter of repressive activity, the concept of prevention has lost its hold on administrators' minds — though any patrol officer will tell them that in the course of a tour of duty the greater part of the job consists of contacts which have more to do with keeping people out of trouble than with locking them up for getting into it.

The book has been carefully shaped to pedagogic ends, based on the sound principle of telling the reader what is to come, then telling him just that, and then recommending class devices that will consolidate what has been taught. Practitioners will find it a valuable check on their own crime prevention enterprises.

—Philip John Stead

Corrections, Probation and Parole

● Allen, Harry. E. and Clifford E. Simonsen. *Corrections in America.* 2nd ed. Encino, Cal.: Glencoe Publishing, 1978. $14.95

Chapter 1 - Early History (2000 B.C.-1700 A.D.); 2 - A Century of Change (1700-1800); 3 - The Age of Prisons (1800-1960); 4 - The Modern Era; 5 - Correctional Ideologies: The Pendulum Swings; 6 - Misdemeanants and Felons: A Dual System; 7 - The Correctional Funnel; 8 - Sentencing; 9 - Appellate Review; 10 - Probation; 11 - Imprisonment; 12 - Parole; 13 - Prisoner Rights in Confinement; 14 - The Use of Force; 15 - The Death Penalty; 16 - Rights of Ex-Offenders; 17 - Male Offenders; 18 - Female Offenders; 19 - Juveniles: Punish or Protect?; 20 - Special Category Offenders; 21 - Organizational Structures; 22 - Administrative Problems; 23 - Custody; 24 - Treatment; 25 - Jails and Detention Facilities; 26 - State Prison Systems; 27 - The Federal System; 28 - Community Corrections; 29 - Corrections at the Crossroads.

Corrections in America systematically describes the processes, people, and problems of the correctional system. The chapter organization and content allow the reader to progressively assimilate learning in small and self-contained segments. The text is deliberately written for ease of reading and courses that are not oriented toward sociological or other social science disciplines, but are slanted toward a more pragmatic and immediately applicable approach. (PA)

● Bagdikian, B.H. *Caged — Eight Prisoners and Their Keepers,* New York: Harper and Row, 1976

This book describes the events that led up to and took place during the inmate strike that occurred at the Lewisburg (Pa) Federal Penitentiary in 1972.

Detailed case studies of the lives of the eight prisoners who were elected by the other inmates to represent them in the strike are presented. The strike itself is given extensive treatment. A critical appraisal of prison conditions responsible for the strike is central to the book. Much of the information was obtained from interviews with the eight inmates. (NCJRS)

● Berk, Richard A. and Peter H. Rossi. *Prison Reform and State Elites.* Cambridge, Mass.: Ballinger Publishing, 1977. $16.50

Clear-cut strategies for implementing prison reform — this comparison of prison reform efforts identifies the characteristics of decision-making 'elites' and how to locate within these elites support for reform as well as opponents of change. (PA)

● Browning, P.L., ed. *Rehabilitation and the Retarded Offender.* Springfield, Ill.: Charles C. Thomas, 1976

A collection of 11 essays which outline the problems of the mentally retarded offender within the criminal justice system and review correctional and rehabilitative efforts to aid these persons.

The unique complexities associated with the rehabilitation of either mentally retarded persons or public offenders alone are immense in and of themselves. These problems are multiplied when the two conditions merge into a still different population. The first section provides the reader with a framework for understanding the naive or retarded offender within the criminal justice system. Three of the major areas addressed are: identification and description of retarded offenders; their constitutional rights and litigation with respect to such rights; and the legal system and its problems and implications for this group. The second section encapsulates the philosophy and goals of a recently coordinated effort by rehabilitation and corrections personnel to serve the needs of handicapped persons. This section draws upon a variety of programs and rehabilitation intervention strategies which address themselves to this special population. (NCJRS)

● Bundy, M.L., ed. *National Prison Directory,* College Park, MD.: Urban Information Interpreters Inc, 1976

In 1975, Urban Information Interpreters, Inc. published the base volume of this national directory service, devoted to identifying and describing prison reform groups (See NCJ-27787). This first supplement is, then, the continuation of this effort to obtain and distribute information about groups engaged in trying to effect change in the prison system. The descriptions of groups in this supplement, as in the base volume, are based on questionnaire returns received from the groups. The entire range of types of groups which comprise the prison reform movement are represented: legal, religious, prisoner groups, correctional associations, prison coalitions, press, and many other local and national groups working on prison issues. A state-by-state listing of organizational profiles is provided which include information on the goals and objectives, programs and activities, and organization of the groups. Other features of this volume include a comprehensive list of organizations; an activity index; a cumulative mailing list of prison reform groups; and special listings of prison periodicals, legal groups, and national organizations working on prison issues. (NCJRS)

● Carlson, R.J. and P. Dewolf. *Dilemmas of Corrections.* Lexington, MA.: D.C. Heath and Company, 1976

This text offers a critical examination of past and current correctional practices and policies in order to analyze the relationship between corrections and the crime rate and provide direction for future efforts.

Initial sections review the history of corrections and current theories and practices. The available research corrections is then discussed in general terms, but the emphasis is on what is and is not known about prevailing correctional ideology, practice and reform movements. Finally, the text offers an agenda of policy and research issues that must be faced. A small set of critical issues are first listed. This is followed by a longer enumeration of pressing, but not critical, issues. Finally, a list of key questions for consideration by state planning agencies administering LEAA monies is included. (NCJRS)

● Carney, Louis P. *Corrections and the Community,* Englewood Cliffs, N.J.: Prentice-Hall, 1977. $13.95

Professor Carney's *Corrections and the Community* argues that corrections is at a crisis and must alter its direction in order to attain the goal of an effective criminal justice system. Community-based corrections "is a reformative thrust, to the extent that it represents a repudiation of traditional methods." It represents "a rational redirection in corrections," but he argues, "in the final analysis, it will be validated or invalidated on the basis of the hard data that it must itself produce."

That we have reached a crisis in corrections is evident. The magnitude of crime, the logjams in the criminal litigation process, and the dismal record of failure in our prisons make it clear that a change in direction is needed. Professor Carney describes the correctional crisis from an historical and systematic approach. He discusses the various traditional and contemporary treatment programs and expresses doubt as to whether they offer a promising strategy.

—Daniel P. King

● Clare, Paul K. and John H. Kramer. *Introduction to American Corrections.* Boston: Allyn and Bacon/Holbrook Press, 1976. $12.95

Paul K. Clare is with State University of New

. College at Plattsburgh; and John H. Kramer with The Pennsylvania State University. This book focuses on the historical development, organization, and effectiveness of corrections. (PA)

● Deming, Romine R. *Divergent Corrections.* San Francisco: R and E Associates, 1977. $9.00

Divergent Corrections is a compendium of essays and research reports which address the claimant and omnipresent issues in American corrections. The author employs his twenty years of experience as an administrator, researcher, planner, and professor, from Alaska to the Atlantic, to select relevant and original material. The issues were raised by real problems. Viable, albeit, divergent solutions are presented. The solutions are generated from extensive research and scholarship. The range of problems and solutions is from the general to the specific; from the issue of offender responsibility to operation research techniques in case assignment. The problem areas are equally diverse from proposals for community correctional centers to programs of victim-offender reparation. The problems are common; the solutions are divergent. (PA)

● Duffee, David and Robert Fitch. *An Introduction to Corrections: A Policy and Systems Approach.* Pacific Palisades, Cal.: Goodyear Publishing, 1976. $13.95

Duffee and Fitch, both professors at Pennsylvania State University, look at the correctional system from two distinct levels: first, they describe the operation of the contemporary system, including preconviction procedures, sentencing, institutions, probation and parole and the currently fashionable community-based correctional programs. On the second level they suggest the changes they consider necessary if the system is to achieve the goals which are deemed desirable.

In terms of organization, the book, which presents a fairly complete introduction to this complex field, chapter 1 deals with "correctional strategies"; chapter 2 outlines the precorrection process, i.e., police and court agencies; chapters 3 to 7 summarize sentencing, probation, institutions, parole and community supervision; chapter 8 considers current correctional policies, programs and organizational structures; and chapter 9 presents a discussion of models of the total criminal justice process and relates the probable results to the future of corrections.

–Daniel P. King

● Fox, Vernon. *Community-Based Corrections.* Englewood Cliffs, N.J.: Prentice-Hall, 1977. $12.95

Community-Based Corrections by Professor Fox is an overview of this treatment mode. It traces the history of community-based programs from ancient and medieval times through the early American offender organizations of the 18th century to the current citizen participation in the correctional field. Chapters cover pretrail diversion, bail projects, halfway houses, work and study release, alcohol and drug programs, ex-offender groups, group and foster homes for delinquents, youth service bureaus and volunteers in corrections.

As Professor Fox points out, the trend toward more community-based corrections is steady and clear. While many politicians call for larger prisons, longer prison terms and mandatory minimum sentences, the failures of prisons have become more and more evident, not only to criminologists, but to the public as well. Professor Fox concludes that "society will not continue to tolerate the ever-increasing costs of imprisonment in support of a system utilizing mass custody without effective treatment as its primary focus."

–Daniel P. King

● Galaway, B., J. Hudson, and C.D. Hollister, eds. *Community Corrections – A Reader.* Springfield, Ill.: Charles C. Thomas, 1976

An anthology of 24 items which present the rationale for deinstitutionalizing corrections, provide descriptions of community based programs and services, and outline issues pertinent to the community corrections delivery system.

Intended as a text for community corrections courses, this book also provides an introduction to the field for practitioners who would like to update their knowledge concerning community corrections issues and programs. Materials relating to programs of diversion and emerging forms of residential community corrections are presented as well as newer trends in the more traditional programs of probation and parole. In addition, jail and detention facilities are presented as providing short-term programming for offenders. (NCJRS)

● Goldfarb, Ronald. *Jails: The Ultimate Ghetto of the Criminal Justice System.* Garden City, N.Y.: Anchor Books, 1976. $3.50

Ronald Coldfarb, a Washington, D.G., attorney, has written extensively on various aspects of the criminal justice system: bail, pretrial publicity, and the correctional system. He was formerly a trial lawyer for the Department of Justice and a member of President Johnson's Task Force for the War Against Poverty. *Jails* is the result of research and first-hand evaluation of American jails. It is the most complete study to date on this widely misunderstood institution.

In his book, Coldfarb explores the problems of narcotic addicts and alcoholics in jail, juvenile jails, the confinement of the mentally ill and new directions in the concept of pretrial detention. He argues that the only legal and proper purpose for jails is containment.

Coldfarb further suggests that what is needed is a new concept of jails which would differ radically from the present system of county operated facilities.

Goldfarb's evidence on misapplication and mismanagement in our current jail system is comprehensive and he supports his arguments with abundant facts. Since public interest in jails has in the past been minimal at best, the task of implementing new standards and goals for this "ultimate ghetto" belongs not only to correctional authorities, but to the bar and to the press. This book is the first step in reaching the goal of justice and humanity in this, our national disgrace.

–Daniel P. King

● Guze, S.B. *Criminality and Psychiatric Disorders.* New York: Oxford University Press, 1976

This book reviews the findings of a fifteen-year psychiatric study and follow-up of 233 male felons (parolees and flat-timers) and 66 female felons (all parolees) in Missouri.

This study, begun in 1959, involved psychiatrically unbiased selection of both male and female criminals, use of a standardized research interview; application of explicit diagnostic criteria based upon independent follow-up and family studies, repeated follow-up based on multiple records and personal interviews, and systematic study of first-degree relatives and spouses. Study results indicated that sociopathy, alcoholism, and drug dependence were the psychiatric disorders associated with major crime. Schizophrenia, primary effective disorders, anxiety neurosis, obsessional neurosis, phobic neurosis, brain syndromes, and sexual deviance without sociopathy, alcoholism, or drug dependence were found not to be associated with felony. (NCJRS)

● Hampden-Turner, C. *Sane Asylum – Inside the Delancey Street Foundation.* San Francisco, Ca.: San Francisco Book Company, 1976

This book describes the psychotherapy program of intense psychological confrontations directed by the residents of the Delancey Street Foundation in San Francisco.

The author observed and participated in group sessions during a full one-year period. He reports on the process by which inmates tear each other apart psychologically and then rebuild each other as one phase of a rehabilitative procedures which eventually include self-owned and operated businesses and educational programs. A theoretical appendix which explains the Delancey Street approach is included. (NCJRS)

● Killinger, George C. and Paul F. Cromwell, Jr., eds. *Corrections in the Community: Alternatives to Imprisonment.* 2nd ed. St. Paul, Minn.: West Publishing, 1978. $10.50

A collection of materials, from professionals on the field of corrections, which emphasize the diversion of offenders from conventional correctional programs to community-based programs. This reader describes all major programs now operating in the United States and abroad, and gives the rationale, philosophy, and effectiveness of such programs. (PA)

● Killinger, George C. and Paul F. Cromwell, Jr., eds. *Introduction to Corrections: Selected Readings.* St. Paul, Minn.: West Publishing, 1978. $8.95

Presents not only a survey of historical approaches to dealing with offenders from the 1700's to the present, but also all of the experimental programs and methods of treatment. Many types of correctional programs, both institutional and community-based are analyzed. The student is given a complete overview of correctional processes, formerly and presently in operation. (PA)

● Killinger, George G. and Paul F. Cromwell, Jr. *Issues in Corrections and Administration.* St. Paul, Minn.: West Publishing, 1976. $9.95

Comprehensive book of readings which focuses upon problems in administering correctional institutions. The articles included reflect not only the intense philosophical controversies surrounding the field of corrections but also the complex range of problems which have arisen from the present state of corrections in America. (PA)

● Killinger, George and Hazel Kerper. *Probation and Parole in the Criminal Justice System.* St. Paul, Minn.: West Publishing, 1976. $11.50

Develops from an historical viewpoint the changes in the law as they affect probation and parole, Brings the student through the legal and social changes which have resulted in contemporary laws. Incorporates both legal and social aspects in order to stress the importance of these procedures as viable alternatives to incarceration. Unique inclusion of a section on pardon, amnesty and restoration of rights. (PA)

● Klein, M.W. and Styles, J.A. *Explosion in Police Diversion Programs – Evaluating The Structural Dimensions of a Social Fad.* Beverly Hills, CA.: Sage Publications, 1976

The authors examine several structural dimensions of police diversion programs and issues in police diversion in order to highlight evaluative criteria to which attention should be paid.

Among the issues investigated in this work, are the enormous growth in police diversion programs in recent years, the multiple and conflicting rationales for supporting police diversion, and the widespread placement of juveniles into an alternative system (the social welfare system) instead of providing diversion through simple release. Other issues examined include the expansion of the service system to accomodate increased referrals, police control of diversion programs, and police commitment to diversion programs. In examing these issues, the authors raise several points which should be considered when evaluating the diversion movement and its constituent

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as. (NCJRS)

Krantz, S. *Law of Corrections and Prisoners ights in a Nutshell.* St. Paul, MN : West Publish-g, 1976

The material in this textbook covers the en-re correctioal process from pretrial diversion o the restoration of offenders rights upon their elease from institutions.

Certain matters have received special atten-ion, such as plea bargaining; issues surrounding ruel and unusual punishment, the right to treat-ent, and the right not to be treated; and the arole process. In addition, the requisites of the 'ederal Civil Rights Act and the types of reme-les which may be available if rights are violated re examined in detail. Individual chapters cover he sentencing process, loss of rights, incarcer-tion, prisoners' rights and responsibilities, pris-ners' remedies, corrections in the community, nd the restoratioo of rights of offenders. This ext includes significant eases reported through October 1975, and is intended for use both with-n an academic setting and for those who have irect contact with the problems and issues the ook examines. (NCJRS)

Murton, T.D. *Dilemma of Prison. Reform.* lew York: Holt, Rinehart and Winston, 1976

This text examines the role and nature of orrections in the United States, explores the ature of reform movements, and discusses why rison reform has not been attained after 100 ear of reform efforts.

The evolution of penology in the United tates and the state of prisons in America today re first discussed. The traditional prison manage-ieot model with its 'facade' of reform and the esultant role models for staff are contrasted with hat the author calls the substance of real re-orm. Based on two case studies of real reform fforts — The Alaska Division of Corrections and he Arkansas Department of Corrections — the uthor describes his theory of the cyclical nature f reform movements. The author then explains is ideas on the substance of real reform, and ffers suggestions on an alternative prison mana-erial model and an alternative correctional egime. (NCJRS)

Palmer, John W. *Constitutional Rights of risoners.* 2nd ed., Cincinnati, Dhio: Anderson ublishing Company, 1977. $14.95

This book, like many of the law books issued y the Anderson Publishing Company, is divided nto two sections — text and cases. In this in-tance, less than one-third of the book consists of extual material, while the bulk of the remainder devoted to cases, carefully chosen from a large umber of jurisdictions.

As the author points out, a problem faced by tudents and administrators in this field is that ederal courts seem even less anxious than they ere in the past to intervene in state prison dministration. Most prisoners' rights cases, herefore, are decided in state courts; conse-uently, administrators face great difficulties in pplying case law formulated in other jurisdic-ions. This means that the need for prison admin-trators with legal training and sophistication ill be even more acute in the future.

This book addresses itself to the training of hese administrators. It is clearly a textbook to e used in a classroom; its format makes it of tle value as a handbook or reference.

—Dorothy H. Bracey

Reagan, Michael V. and Donald M. Stough-on, eds. *School Behind Bars: A Descriptive Over-ew of Correctional Education in the American rison System.* Metuchen, N.J.: Scarecrow Press, 976. $12.50

School Behind Bars is a deseriptive overview f prisoner education programs in the United tates. It covers the philosophy, history, present nd future of correctional programs and is design-d to provide answers to basic questions, suggest lternative way of improving and expanding cur-ent programs, prompt dialogue on how the pris-on system impacts on inmate education and timulate the uncovering of crucial topics for further exploration, development and study. The book is based on a study conducted by a team, headed by the authors, from the Syracuse Univer-ity Research Corporation with funds from The Ford Foundation.

The authors visited 38 prisons and 17 central prison system offices in 27 states, analyzed 360 documents, publications and reports, interviewed and corresponded with over 300 prison experts to gather material for the book. Their findings, conclusions, and recommendations are presented in the form of a "blue print for action" for government and civic leaders. The discuss 149 courses at 228 American prisons, focusing on specific programs at 76 institutions.

A bibliography of more than 300 reference works is included in the book, along with appendix lists of resource persons and sites visited. (PA)

● Rubin, Sol, ed. *United States Prison Law: The Court Decisions.* Dobbs Ferry, N.Y.: Oceana Publications, 1975-1977. 5 vols. $200

Covering Sentencing to Prison, State Power & Its Limits, Prisoners' Rights, Parole and Dther Release Procedures, Convicts' Civil Disabilities and Their Restoration, this 5-volume series covers the developing law of imprisonment as it is found in the decisions of trial and appellate courts. (PA)

● Schneller, Donald P. *The Prisoner's Family: A Study of the Effects of Imprisonment on the Families of Prisoners.* San Francisco: R and E Research Associates, 1976. $9.00

An interesting new approach and analysis of the real victims of incarceration. Includes some suggestions for change. (PA)

● Scott, Ronald J. *Treatment-Custody Role Conflict in Community-Based Correctional Workers: Causes and Effects.* San Francisco: R and E Research Associates, 1977. $9.00

This study explored role conflict in community-based correctional workers arising from their perceptions that significant referent groups expected contradictory treatment and custodial role behaviors from them at the same time. The incidence, causes effects and modes of attempted resolution of such role conflict was assessed by questionnaires, posing hypothetical treatment-custody conflict situations, administered to work release counselors in a large midwestern state. A well organized study. Includes Bibliography. (PA)

● Smith, Alexander B. and Louis Berlin. *Introduction to Probation and Parole.* St. Paul, Minn.: West Publishing, 1976.

This book was written by Alexander B. Smith, a Professor of Sociology at John Jay College of Criminal Justice and Louis Berlin, the Chief of the Training Board for the New York City Department of Probation. Dften times when an academician and practitioner combine their knowledge and write a most promising work results. Readers of this text will not be disappointed for in this volume the strengths of both emerge.

This book eontains such chapters as: "What Is A Probation Dfficer?"; "Who Are The Clients?"; "How are Probation, Prison or Parole Decided?"; "Background and Hisotry of Probation and Parole"; "What Do Probation and Parole Dfficers Do?"; "How Effective Is Probation? Parole?"; "What Causes Crime?"; "Probation, Prison, Parole — Negatives and Positives"; "Supervisor — Subordinate Relationship in Probation and Parole", and "Volunteerism and Para-professionalism in Corrections." Following each chapter is a list of suggested readings. These lists have the advantage of being large enough to be useful and not so large as to be overwhelming.

The book is not aimed at the practitioner but rather the college student who is interested in planning a career in probation and parole. It is billed as a "nuts and bolts" approach to the field. Although this "nuts and bolts" approach permeates the text there are some good discussions of historical and theoretical materials. A fine historical discussion may be found in the chapter entitled, "Background and History of Probation and Parole" while an interesting theoretical discussion on moral and ethical problems is contained in the chapter on "Problems in Treatment and Relationships."

—J.M. Moynahan

● Solomon, Hassim M. *Community Corrections.* Boston: Allyn and Bacon/Holbrook Press, 1976. $13.95

Hassim Solomon is with Nova University. This text provides a complete introduction to the most modern concept of corrections. (PA)

● Sommer, R. *End of Imprisonment.* New York: Dxford Universiry Press, 1976

Intended for both law enforcement personnel and the general public, this text describes the failure of imprisonment as a method for dealing with crime, and proposes that prisons as they now exist be discontinued.

A brief hisotry of American prisons which illustrates the failure of the prison system is first provided. The author reviews several models of corrections that have been used to jusrify imprisonment, including deterrence, rehabilitation, reform, retribution, and incapacitation. Such aspects of corrections as prison violence, and the problems of correctional personnel are also discussed. The fate of promising innovations in the coercive environment of the prison is examined, and the pros and cons of model prison facilities are debated. Finally, the author outlines the precedents, prospects, and policies for reform of corrections. He proposes that the prison system be gradually phased out, and replaced with community alternatives, short term detention, and amnesty for some offenders. (NCJRS)

● Stanley, D.T. *Prisoners Among Us — The Problem of Parole.* Washington D.C.: Brookings Institution, 1976

Parole authorities simply are not sure of what they are soing when they decide to release an offender from prison and deal with him in a free society.

This critical analysis of the purposes and performance of parole systems in the United States notes incertainry of purpose and practice in the decision making of parole boards, waste motion in supervision of parolees, injustice in methods of revoking parole, and inadequacy in the provision of community rehabilitative assistance. These conclusions are based on field studies in California, Colorado, Georgia, Wisconsin, the District of Columbia, and the federal government; analysis of other existing research; and a review of literature on sentencing, prisons, and parole. The author porposes an alternative system that would end indeterminate sentencing, eliminate parole release and supervision, and upgrade communiry help to ex-offenders. (NCJRS)

● Sylvester, Sawyer F., John H. Reid and David D. Nelson. *Prison Homicide.* New York: Halstead Press, 1977. $12.00

This first major study of homicides in prisons provides basic information that is unlikely to be replicated in the near future. Based on detailed data from prison records, census materials, and public data sources.

CDNTENTS: Prison Mortality. Characteristics of Homocide Events. Characteristics of Homicide Participants. Characteristics of Homicide Institutions. Conclusions. Related Readings. Index.

● Von Hirsch, A. *Doing Justice — The Choice Of Punishments.* New York: Farrar, Strauss and Giroux, 1976

This report proposes a new model of corrections in which discretionary sentencing and the rehabilitative ideal are replaced by a system characterized by sentencing based on crime seriousness and alternatives to incarceration.

Theories about sentencing have long been dominated by traditional assumptions: that prisons rehabilitate the criminal or restrain him if he is dangerous; and that to accomplish these aims, judges and other officials should be given the widest discretion in their decisions. This text points out the flaws in this reasoning by documenting the failures of rehabilitation and the futility of predicting recidivism, and then presents an alternative. It argues that under a just system the length of a sentence would be based primarily on the offender's deserts: that the seriousness of the crime should dictate the punishment, and within defined limits. (NCJRS)

● Werner, D.J. *Manual For Prison Law Libraries.* South Hackensack, N.J.: Fred B. Rothman, 1976

Intended primarily for prison law library personnel who have had no training in law or library science, this book covers library quarters and equipment, law books and their use, and acquisitions and records.

Dther topics discussed include the prison law library and its staff, cataloging and shelving books, lending and borrowing books, and where library personnel can get more help. Appended materials consist of lists of books recommended for prison law libraries, legal publishers and dealers, and national library supply companies and a copy of the United States District Court ruling in the 1970 case of Gilmore v. Lynch. This case involved a challenge to certain rules and regulations concerning inmate access to law books, legal materials, and lay assistance in preparing prisoner writs and complaints. (NCJRS)

The Courts

● Anderman, Nancy. *Untied States Supreme Court Decisions: An Index to Their Locations.* Metuchen, N.J.: Scarecrow Press, 1976 $12.00.

This index is designed to reduce the time spent on searches for the major decisions of the United States Supreme Court. While there are a great many casebooks and compilations of source material in United States history, there has been, up to this time, no quick means of getting to the desired documents. This work serves to fill that gap.

The index provides locations for reprints of Supreme Court decisions, whether abridgments or complete decisions. The items listed are direct quotations of the original decisions whose purpose it is to provide the major factors of the case. Since citations to *United States Reports* are given, those who have access to one of the editions of Supreme Court decisions will be able to locate the complete decision when necessary.

The work is divided into four basic sections: 1) a bibliography of the approximately 170 books indexed; 2) a chronological listing of the court decisions located, each with a citation and date and a listing of the books and pages where found; 3) an alphabetical listing of the parties involved in each case; and 4) a subject index to the topics discussed in the various cases and the federal statutes which were important to the cases. (PA)

● Appavoo, S.M. *Magistrate's Powers Of Sentencing.* Lower Sydenham, England.: Shaw and Sons LTD, 1976.

English magistrate's jurisdiction and sentencing powers are described for custodial and non-custodial forms of sentences.

Information is also presented on magistrates' power to reopen cases to rectify mistakes, and on sentencing in juvenile courts. (NCJRS)

● Bottoms, A.E. *Defendents In The Criminal Process.* Boston, MA.: Routledge And Kegan Paul, 1976

Examinarion of the practical workings of the English criminal court system focusing on the defendant's experiences in the system and the decisions he takes as he passes through it.

The study is based upon close observation of criminal cases begun in the courts of one large city in England over a six-month period, and interviews with many of the defendants, both convicted and acquitted. The book examines defendants' decisions as to venue, plea, leagal representation and appeal, and their part in bail or custody decisions, It examines the flow of business in the courts and the problems and implications of delay. (NCJRS)

● Bowden, J. *Binding Over in the Magistrates' Court.* London, England: Barry Rose, 1976

Citations from British case law are provided to describe the power of magistrates to detain persons either on the complaint of another person or during the course of, or after, court proceedings for an offense.

Proceedings by way of complaint, proceedings by way of complaint against juveniles, the Justices of the Peace Act of 1968, the binding over of persons otherwise than by way of complaint, and statutory powers of binding over are discussed. (NCJRS)

● Carter, R.M. *Some Factors In Sentencing Policy.* New York: Praeger Publishers, 1976

An examination of the presentence probation report recommendation and its relationship to the court dispositions, based primarily on data from the U.S. District Court for Northern California, 1964-1965.

This report indicates that the relationship between recommendations for and dispositions of

robation are high and that the relationship diminishes when viewed from the recommendations against and the subsequent grant of probation perspective. It was found that the overall relationship between recommendation and disposition does not vary from District Court to District Court, but rather remains relatively constant, regardless of the percentage use of probation. It is suggested that disparities in sentencing are supported by the probation officer and it appears that these differences, in part, are a reflection of the officer's individual academic training and experience. Suggestions are made for future areas of inquiry. (NCJRS)

● Cohen, Fred. *Standards Relating to Dispositional Procedures.* Cambridge, Mass.: Ballinger Publishing, 1977. $12.50 (softcover 'tentative draft' $5.95)

Finds that dispositional proceedings should both recognize and reflect the true significance of the dispositional proceeding — loss of liberty. Establishes procedures that defines the roles of participants, limits judicial discretion, requires demonstration of need for deprivation of liberty, and requires written support for dispositional orders.

CONTENTS: Introduction. Standards. Standards with Commentary. I. Dispositional Authority. II. Dispositional Information. III. Parties Present. IV. Custody Awaiting Disposition. V. Predisposition Conference and Disposition Agreements: Experimentation Suggested. VI. Formal Disposition Hearing. VII. Imposition and Correction of Disposition. Bibliography. (PA)

● Eisenstein, James. *Counsel for the United States: U.S. Attorneys in the Political and Legal Systems.* Baltimore: The Johns Hopkins University Press, 1978. $15.00

Such well-publicized trials as those of the Watergate defendants, of Spiro Agnew, and Marvin Mandel have increased public awareness of the role played by U.S. attorneys. Now James Eisenstein draws on some two hundred interviews with the attorneys themselves, their assistants, federal district judges, investigative agents, and private attorneys to present the first complete assessment of that role.

The author not only shows U.S. attorneys at work — negotiating with the Justice Department, responding to judges, working with investigative agencies, and attempting to maintain a good press — he is also able to discern subtle perceptions and attitudes. His skill as an interviewer is demonstrated by the information he elicited from his respondents; their candor was remarkable. (PA)

● Fellman, D. *Defendant's Rights Today.* Madison, Wis.: University of Wisconsin Press, 1976

This text explores the underlying concepts of defendant's rights, and presents a comprehensive analysis of those rights, incorporating recent statues, U.S. Supreme Court decisions, State Court decisions, and court rules.

The past few decades have been witness to a striking expansion of the central concept of due process of law and in the requirements of justice with respect to the rights of the accused. In this text, the author describes both state and federal law on this subject. Emphasis, however, is primarily on federal law, since increasingly decisions of the United States Supreme Court, largely on the basis of the due process clause, provide minimum standards which are binding upon the states. The defendant's rights are traced through all states of the criminal justice process, from arrest, through trial, to post-conviction remedies. (NCJRS)

● Goldman, S., T.P. Jahnige, D. Tharp, and R.T. Viggiano. *Federal Courts as a Political System.* 2nd ed. New York: Harper and Row, 1976

This book examines how the federal judicial system operates within the larger context of American politics.

Material is integrated within a framework of eastonian systems analysis and is balanced between lower courts and the Supreme court. The social and political backgrounds of former President Nixon's judicial appointees are analyzed, and material on the Nixon administration's judicial selection process is included. New judicial behavior research is highlighted. The book details information on the structure of the federal court system and provides extensive analysis of criminal case processing. This second edition also contains new sections on criminal sentencing and the legal service program. (NCJRS)

● Greenwood, P.W., E.C. Poggio, and P. De Leon. *Prosecution of Adult Felony Defendents.* Lexington, MA.: D.C. Heath And Company, 1976

Using data from the California Bureau of Criminal Statistics, the treatment of adult felony offenders is traced from arrest through sentencing or acquittal.

This document updates NCJ-10332 in the wake of some recent policy and management changes in the Los Angeles County District Attorney's office. These changes included the policy governing, the filing of alternate felony/misdemeanors, plea bargaining policies, and the implementation of a prosecutor management information system. (NCJRS)

● Harris, B. *Courts, the Press and the Public.* London, England: Barry Rose, 1976

The purpose of this booklet is to bring together, for the benefit of press and practitioners alike, the rules concerning admission to courts of law and the statutory restrictions upon the reporting of court proceedings.

British rules relating to what restrictions apply are considered on a court-by-court basis. Individual chapters cover the definition of 'open court', committal proceedings, the protection of children, special restrictions applied to the juvenile and the domestic proceedings court, and the law of contempt. A glossary of court terms is provided, excerpts from pertinent British Legislation are appended. (NCJRS)

● Johnson, P.H. *Pretrail Intervention — The Administration of Discretion.* Huntsville, TX.: Sam Houston State University, 1976.

This study examines the exercise of the prosecutor's discretionary decision-making within the context of structured pretrial intervention programs.

Special attention is focused on the structure and administrative relationships within which the pretrial diversion concept operates, and the decision points which affect the disposition of a program participant. This study traces the phenomenon of prosecutorial discretion from its historical background and legal justification as the necessary, antecedent for pretrial intervention. Administrative decision-making models and procedures in defendant disposition are then identified from current programs based on system penetration. In addition, the benefits, liabilities, and probable direction of pretrial intervention programs as a viable alternative to traditional processing are evaluated. (NCJRS)

● Klein, Fannie J., ed. *The Administration of Justice in the Courts, A Selected, Annotated Bibliography.* Dobbs Ferry, N.Y.: Oceana Publications, 1976. 2 vols. $75.00

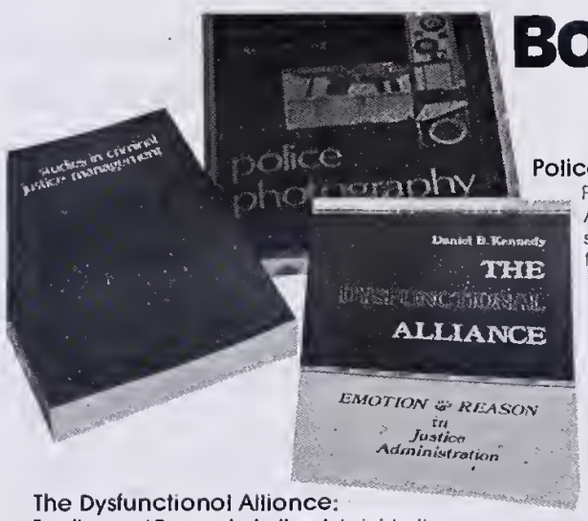
An annotated bibliography covering Federal, State and Local Court Systems; the Judge (including selection, compensation, tenure, ethics, educational programs); Administration and Operation of Courts; Trial Process; Appellate Process, etc. in Vol. I. Vol. II covers the actual administration of criminal justice in the courts, such as procedures preliminary to trial; prosecutorial and defense functions; available legal service for indigents; the criminal trial; sentencing procedures and alternatives; criminal appeals; post conviction remedies; selected organizations working for court reform. (PA)

● McDonald, John M. *Psychiatry and the Criminal: A Guide to Psychiatric Examinations for the Criminal Courts.* 3rd ed. Springfield, Ill.: Charles C. Thomas, 1976. $28.50

The increasing use of the plea of insanity in the criminal courts in recent years provides the impetus for this 3rd edition of a monumental book which will be of value to law enforcement personnel as well as to the mental health professional or lawyer. Dr. MacDonald, a professor of psychiatry at the University of Colorado, discusses in lucid terms the whole panoply of crime and the criminal, and their relationship to the forensic psychiatrist.

While basically a teaching tool and guide to psychiatric examinations for the courts, the book covers the spectrum of criminology: origins of criminal behavior, tests of criminal responsibility, evaluation of dangerousness, alcoholism and drug abuse, narcoanalysis, simulation of mental disease, sex offenses, confessions and the concept of punishment.

The author paints a fair picture of the forensic psychiatrist: "it would be wrong to regard all criminals as being mentally ill, yet much criminality has psychological roots." The psychological



Book news from anderson publishing

Police Photography By Sam J. Sansone

First of a new series of fieldbooks by Anderson, this manual takes you step-by-step through the photographic process — from handling the camera to processing the film and everything in between. The latest in techniques and equipment used in routine and more specific investigative police work are covered.

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The Dysfunctional Alliance:
Emotion and Reason in Justice Administration
Edited by Daniel B. Kennedy

The search for solutions to the critical issues in criminal justice — traditional versus more professional police practice, individual versus equal justice, and punishment versus rehabilitation among others — has produced varying points of view. In this reader, 23 articles range over these controversies and the contributing authors, among them Skolnick, Dershowitz, Fogel, Frankel and Dressler, offer ideas to broaden and stimulate student thinking.

$7.9S, paperback ISBN 0-87084-483-0

Classes, Conflict, and Control:
Studies in Criminal Justice Management
Edited by Jim L. Munro

What are the problems encountered in meshing the idealistic principles of criminal justice with the hard realities of human behavior? How can these problems be identified and resolved in the administration of justice? In this collection of readings, a critical look is taken at criminal justice management to help answer these questions, and concludes that much depends on continuous, systematic research.

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The Invisible Justice System:
Discretion and the Law
Edited by Burton M. Atkins and Mark R. Pogrebin

Discretionary decision-making in our legal system is the focal point of this special topic reader. The selected articles have been written by noted authorities in the fields of political science, sociology, public administration, law and criminology. Together they comprise a comprehensive, interdisciplinary approach to the issue of discretionary decision-making and the law. Contributing authors include John Kaplan, Santord Kadish, American Friends Service Committee, Donald Newman, Joseph Goldstein and Kenneth Culp Davis.

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The new, updated 2nd Edition is concerned with the basic concepts of First Amendment rights, cruel and unusual punishment, and due process. Principal court decisions are presented for a comprehensive treatment and study of the issues. New to this 2nd Edition is a chapter on "additional litigation" which considers such problems as classification, transfer, search and seizure, conditions of confinement, and correctional personnel.

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The revised 3rd Edition begins with the development of the Federal Constitution and the history of the Bill of Rights. The chapters that follow define the substantive content of the first eight Amendments. Corresponding state provisions, with emphasis on recent court interpretations and trends are also covered. Leading decisions by the U.S. Supreme Court have been included for a richer understanding of how the Court reached its conclusions.

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Dynamics of Police Administration:
Cases and Problems by John A. Trulit

Designed to familiarize the student with decision-making and problem-solving at the administrative level, this book includes 23 case problems to be analyzed and solved. Made up of five chapters, each chapter focuses on a distinct facet of police administration — Development and Planning; Organization and Organizational Structure; Personnel Administration; Scheduling, Zoning, Distribution and Selective Enforcement; and Administrative Problem-Solving. The Appendix lists the Standards and Goals for the Police Chief Executive. All pages of the text are perforated for class assignments and easy access to useful resource material such as maps and otagrams. The book has been successfully tested in manuscript form at five colleges.

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...cts of various crimes — homicide and assault, ...bery, extortion and kidnapping, burglary and ...reeny-theft, sex offenses, arson and bombing, and check crimes — are explored extensively. Practical chapters for the psychiatrist include "The Psychiatric Report" and "The Psychiatrist on the Witness Stand;" useful appendices illustrate the "Case History Outline" and "Court's Instruction to Expert Witness."

● Manning, B. *The Criminal Trial.* South Berlin, Mass.: Research Publishing, 1976. 3v.

A three-volume set explaining the law, describing proeedures, and examining the principal aspects of criminal trials. (NCJRS)

● Mendes, R.G. *Plea Bargains Without Bargaining.* New York: Praeger Publishers, 1976.

Analysis of the Plea Bargaining Process in Division 81 of the Los Angeles Municipal Court focusing exclusively on misdemeanor negotiations conducted in a highly formalized system.

The recent hisotry of Division 81 and its setting in the court system is described. The significant features of misdemeanor plea bargaining are examined and the roles of various participants assessed. Information was obtained through in-depth interviews and direct observation in addition to a limited amount of aggregate material available from Division 81 internal records. Findings indicate that the plea bargaining system in Division 81 may indeed deter or reform many misdemeanants, providing a service to the community. (NCJRS)

● Rosett, Arthur and Donald R. Cressey. *Justice By Consent.* Philadelphia: J.B. Lippincott, 1976. $3,95

The current practice of accepting guilty pleas to crimes of lower degree than those charged is frequently disparaged as a necessary evil. The conventional explanations relate to crowded jails, court calendars, personnel shortages in the courtroom and the consequent expediency of reducing the volume of trials and jail sentences. Implicit in these excuses is the admission that the defendant waives his constitutional right to due process together with the other safeguards which accompany the trial. On the other hand, there is an impression among many that the serious criminal takes advantage of the situation and by pleading guilty to minor crimes, obtains a substantially reduced sentence.

Rossett and Cressey present a novel perspective on the problem by offering a defense for "plea bargaining" as a vehicle for discretion in the administration of an intransigent penal law. Their argument, in effect, is that legislators proliferate laws, many of which deal with matters only marginally criminal or of doubtful criminality. Moreover, the penalties for these legislative transgressions are frequently disproportionately severe even at their lower limits. There is no provision for the judge to modify this sentence and the administrative discretion permitted by plea bargaining permits the assignment of a more equitable penalty.

Admittedly, this sets up an adversary relationship between the law and the plea bargaining system. But, the authors argue, since the law and judicial process are hypocritical in their inception and administration, the discretionary system is the lesser of the two evils.

Whether one agrees with the book's point of view is immaterial. It presents the courthouse process in an interesting, clear, and apparently realistic fashion. Each role in the system is personified by a hypothetical individual and this personification lends animation to what could otherwise be a dull treatise.

—William J. Wetteroth

● Mueller, Gerhard O.W. *Sentencing: Process and Purpose.* Springfield, Ill.: Charles C. Thomas, 1977. $14.50

Professor Mueller examines the procedural framework of sentencing, the aims of the correctional-penological system, the relationship between the criminal, society and the victim, and proposals for the reform of the American prison system. He defines ten principles of reform, some of which will provoke considerable disagreement among professionals and citizens alike. For example, he proposes the abolition of "statues which are concerned with political conformity, the regulation of pleasures and delights, and the morality of stimulating industry at a time when idleness is unavoidable." He argues against laws which society uses to punish when social problems cannot be solved in any more positive way, and suggests new and more innovative treatment methods and the use of the computer to program the best possible institution for each offender. His last proposal is worthy of note and of serious relection:

"Let the present concern for correctional reform not be a passing fancy. Let it be a sincere, permanent, dynamic and humane commitment."

While the author recognizes that the hope for complete abolition of prisons is utopian, he argues for the introduction of humane standards into the correctional system. To this end, he has appended the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners and Related Recommendations. These rules were set forth by the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs in 1957 and are generally sensible and workable.

Sentencing: Process and Purpose is stimularing reading. A place can readily be found for it in the criminal justice library.

—Daniel P. King

● Rubin, H. Ted. *The Courts: Fulcrum of the Justice System.* Pacific Palisades, Cal.: Goodyear Publishing, 1976. $7.95

This text provides a thorough examination of the American courts. It gives a complete and easy-to-understand description of the components of the court structure — felony, lower criminal, juvenile, civil and appelate. Jurisdiction, process, and major issues confronting each type of court are discussed succinctly; where any of these differ widely from state to state, the differences are clearly illustrated, often in tabular form. Indeed, the extensive use of well-designed tables, charts and diagrams is one of the features that will make this book of special appeal to the student.

But far more valuable than the descriptive sections is the author's realization that the courts can be treated meaningfully only by placing them in the context of the entire justice system. Consistent with this viewpoint are the excellent chapters on prosecution and defense, as well as an opening chapter dealing with the relationship of the public to the courts. This systematic conception is not limited only to a few chaptets; it pervades the entire book. The reciprocate influence of the courts with law enforcement, probation, and corrections, as well as with the legislature, the press, and public opinion, is demonstrated convincingly throughout the book.

—Dorothy H. Bracey

● Spaeth, Harold J., ed. *Classic and Current Decisions of the United States Supreme Court.* San Francisco: W.H. Freeman, 1977. 50¢ each.

This new and ongoing series presents the actual written decision of the Court and includes the dissenting opinions for most cases. None of the opinions have been edited. Introductory essays by Harold J. Spaeth provide the historical background for each case, explain the significance of the decision on United States constitutional law, and supply all other necessary information for student comprehension. (PA)

● Twentieth Century Fund. *Fair and Certain Punishment.* New York: McGraw Hill, 1976

Included in this text are the report and recommendations of the task force in which an end to indeterminate sentencing is proposed; the text of a background paper on methods of criminal sentencing is also provided.

The task force report reviews issues in the present sentencing structure, reviews such reform proposals as flat-time and mandatory minimum sentencing, and offers a proposal of its own: presumptive sentencing. Under this method, the legislature would retain the power to make broad policy decisions and the sentencing judge would have some degree of guided discretion, However, persons convicted of committing a crime would predictably ineur a particular sentence unless specific mitigating or aggravating factors are established. (NCJRS)

● Wiseman, J.P. *Drunk Court — The Adult Parallel to Juvenile CCourt.* New York: Praeger Publishers, 1976

The sentencing process in Drunk Court in an unnamed Pacific City is characterized as arbitrary, unfair, corrupt, and ineffective. The practice of "Platoon Sentencing" is particularly criticized. A comparison is made to Juvenile Court, which, like Drunk Court, bases its judgments partially on character references and prior records. The author maintains that the element of judicial compassion is lacking when drunk offenders are sentenced by the length of their whiskers, the steadiness of their hands, their addresses, the advice given to a judge by a "rapper", who might have known them only marginally, or by the present capacity in the county jail. (NCJRS)

Criminal Law and Procedure

● Carlson, Ronald L. *Criminal Justice Procedure For Police.* 2nd ed. Cincinnati: Andetson Publishing, 1978

The updated and expanded Second Edition introduces the student to the adversary system of criminal justice, focusing on the trial process — from arrest, search and seizure through post-conviction habeas corpus. A companion volume includes leading Supreme Court cases and illustrative state statues and decisions. (PA)

● Chamelin, Neil C. and Kenneth R. Evans. *Criminal Law for Policemen.* 2nd ed. Englewood Cliffs, N.J.: Prentice-Hall, 1976. $13.95

"Criminal Law for Policemen," in addition to being an ideal text for teaching the fundamentals of criminal law, is an enjoyable reading experience. The text, originally published in 1971, is written by lawyers for non lawyers; its language is simple and clear. The criminal law perspective of the text is general rather than specific in that it deals with legal principles that are applicable throughout the United States.

The first six chapters deal with the historical background of criminal law in this country. The authors relate current legal percepts to their origins in English Common Law. In chapter 1, the authors make clear the basic differences between the civil law system which is the predominant legal system in most of the civilized world, and the common law system prevalent in England.

The statute chapters are also in very readable form. The texts non parochial approach to criminal law encourages the learning of general legal principles rather than the rote memorization of the multitude of elements which comprise specific statutes in the various state penal codes.

The statutes covered begin with the more serious and familiar crimes of murder and manslaughter in Chapter 7, and end with what must be the most obscure common law misdemeanors of "rout" and "affray" in Chapter 20.

Robert J. McCormack

● Dowling, Jerry L. *Teaching Materials On Criminal Procedure.* St. Paul, Minn.: West Publishing, 1976. $14.50

Unique textbook — rather than casebook — which adequately deals with the operational legal aspects of law enforcement for the student of criminal law. Narrative is provided to guide the reader in learning the rules. Pertinent excerpts of cases are used to supplement the text and help establish the policy basis of the rules. Articles by authorities in the field are used to provide impetus to learning. (PA)

● Ferguson, Robert W. and Allan H. Strokke. *Concepts of Criminal Law.* Boston: Allyn and Bacon/Holbrook Press, 1976. $10.95

Robert W. Ferguson is with Saddleback College; and Allan H. Stokke, J.D. Written for courses in criminal law for criminal justice students, this exploration of the nature of criminal law distingushes the definition and purpose of this type of law from others. (PA)

● Fletcher, George P. *Rethinking Criminal Law.* Boston: Little, Brown and Co., 1978. (price not set)

A challenging and refreshingly original work which offers a systematic presentation and assessment of all the major issues of criminal liability, Fletcher explains Criminal Law clearly and directly — refining the criteria of liability and demonstrating to students the links between Criminal Law and today's broad questions of social and moral philosophy.

Fletcher's *Rethinking Criminal Law* responds to the current movement toward determinate sentencing and the growing concern over the just treatment of offenders. Virtually every subject from larceny to complicity receives original, provocative study underscores the author's belief that for determinate sentencing to work, Criminal Law itself is in need of "rethinking" to make it more sensitive to the various differences among offenses and offenders. (PA)

● Gardner, Thomas. *Criminal Evidence: Principles, Cases and Readings.* St. Paul, Minn.: West Publishing, 1978. $14.95

A thorough methods and procedures text which presents the principles of criminal evidence law and illustrates with cases, examples, charts and graphs. Covers all aspects pertinent to the collection, analysis, evaluation and presentation of evidence as it pertains to criminal procedure. (PA)

● George, B. James, ed. *Criminal Procedure Sourcebook.* New York: Practicing Law Institute, 1976, 2 vols. $45.00

Criminal Procedure Sourcebook is a two volume reference and research tool for lawyers, judges and law enforcement and court personnel covering trends in the legislative and judicial doctrine of criminal procedure. Each chapter covers basic statutory authority and leading cases for each major subject, and includes the editor's clarifying notes and other relevant material.

The chapters parallel generally the progression of a criminal case: Arrest, Searches and Seizures, Confessions, Criminal Identification Procedures, Preliminary Proceedings, Arraignment and Pretrial Motions, Impaneling the Jury, Trial Practice and Evidence, Sentencing and Punishment, Post-Trial Motions and Appeals, Extraordinary Review, and Juvenile Proceedings.

The coverage is exceptionally thorough, leading Supteme Court cases are cited and conttolling constitutional doctrine is discussed.

While the volumes are rather more than the average patrolman needs, police libraries (as well as schools of criminal justice and police science) will find these texts an invaluable reference.

—Daniel P. King

● Hunt, Derald D. *California Criminal Law Manual.* 4th ed. Minneapolis: Burgess Publishing, 1976. $8.95

"*California Criminal Law Manual* is sufficiently comprehensive to stand by itself as a combination textbook and student workbook for both pre-employment and in-service Administration of Justice, Law Enforcement, Industrial Security, Criminology, and Corrections programs. At the instructor's discretion, this manual may also be used in conjunction with a supplemental casebook or the California Penal Code, although a supplemental text is usually not necessary.

Adequate in scope for either one or two semesters (or quarters) of criminal law instruction, the manual contains the most recent code amendments prevailing case citations, examples to illustrate salient points of law, and the *corpus delicti* of the offenses covered.

California Criminal Law Manual is designed to meet the objectives of two new "standardized" courses recommended by the Chancellor's Office, California Community Colleges, namely (1) Concepts of Criminal Law and (2) Substantive Law. The manual also encompasses large segments of instruction as specified by the Commission on Peace Officer Standards and Training, for basic police academy programs. Hence, it would be most applicable as a workbook and text for appropriate academy topics." (Preface)

● Inbau, Fred E., Marvin E. Aspen, and Jeremy D. Margolis. *Criminal Law for the Layman.* Radnor, Pa.: Chilton Book Co., 1978. $10.95 ($6.95pb)

This is an excellent introductory book for the layman who is curious about the criminal law or who wants to know more about his right and duties in a particular area. It is succinct, crisply written, and contains numerous examples that help to explain and clarify many otherwise obscure points. It can be read with profit by anyone interested in its subject matter or could easily serve as a reference book in a home library.

As a textbook, its suitability is more open to question. It confines itself latgely to the clear and confirmed points of law while areas in which legal doctrine is under pressure or is subject to different interpretations are omitted. A traditional casebook or a book intended to be a text would probably serve better.

Finally, it should be pointed out that the book is strongest in the area of substantive law, in reporting and explaining the content of legal rules. In adjective law, which includes legal procedure, it is weaker. There are only five pages on

interrogations and confessions, and only a page on the legal maze which constitutes the appeal process. None of this, however, detracts from its basic function of providing the citizen with a guide of the content of the criminal law.

—Dorothy H. Bracey

● Johnson, Kenneth A. *Public Order Criminal Behavior and Criminal Laws: The Question of Legal Decriminalization.* San Francisco: R and E Research Associates, 1977. $8.00

Are our present laws regulating such behavior as prostitution, homosexuality and narcotic use becoming obsolete? What does the American public believe about the prospects for "decriminalization" of these laws in the United States? Does social science provide any significant indicators of future trends?

These and other controversial questions are examined in this timely book and the dimensions of community response are probed in an in-depth quantitative and theoretical analysis. The book provides some important and timely answers to the question of legal decriminalization of public order (victimless) crimes. It also assesses deviance theory and the treatment methods presently being used to control such crimes. (PA)

● Kindred, Michael, Julius Cohen, David Penrod and Thomas Shaffer, eds. *Mentally Retarded Citizens and the Law.* New York: The Free Press, 1976

Lawyers, social scientists, mental retardation professionals, and educators contributed 22 articles (each one accompanied by one or more reaction papers) on the legal rights of mentally retarded citizens.

Major sections deal with the personal and civil rights of mentally retarded citizens; the rights of mentally retarded citizens within community systems, institutionalization and the rights of mentally retarded citizens; and the mentally retarded citizen and the criminal justice process. (NCJRS).

● Klein, Irving J. *Law of Evidence For Police.* 2nd Ed. St. Paul, Minn.: West Publishing, 1978. $13.95

Intended as a combination text and case book for undergraduate study of the law of evidence as practiced in state and federal courts. Helps clarify for the student the sometimes, mystifying techniques seen and heard in the courtroom, and familiarizes the student with state court use of both statutory and common law rules of evidence. All chapters in this new edition have been updated and correlated with the Federal Rules of Evidence, the complete text of which is included in the appendix. (PA)

● Klotter, John C. *Legal Guide For Police.* Cincinnati: Anderson Publishing, 1977

Today the law enforcement officer must be highly skilled in the use of investigative tools and extremely knowledgeable in the intricacies of the law. This new guide makes the laws an officer must work under easy to understand and apply. In particular, the legal standards relating to detentions, arrest, search, questioning, and identification procedures are stated ano discussed. (PA)

● Klotter, John and Jacqueline Kanovitz. *Constitutional Law for Police.* 3rd Edition. Cincinnati, Ohio: Anderson Publishing Company, 1977. $15.95

This book addresses the needs of the teacher who likes to make some use of the traditional case method of teaching law but who feels that the usual "cases and materials" law textbook does not provide enough depth and continuity. Klotter and Kanovitz have devoted about 65 percent of their book - now appearing in its third edition - to textual material. It is well arranged and clearly written, treating with careful consideration those aspects of the Constitution, and Supreme Court interpretations of them, that are most likely to affect criminal justice practitioners in the course of their work.

The remainder of the book consists of opinions from well-chosen cases which illustrate the points made in the text. This section is valuable not only for teachers who use the case methods, but also for those who feel it is beneficial for students actually to read the court opinions which engender so much controversy - controversy which is often ill-informed.

The only caveat in regard to this book is that on a very few occasions the authors seem to let their opinions and forecasts outrun their data. In discussing the fact that the exclusionary rule, for example, has been questioned and limited in its application by the Supreme Court, the authors seem to imply that the rule may be on its way out. Although such a prediction may be legitimate in law review debate, it is dangerous when addressed to police officers who may rely upon it in performing their professional duties.

It should be stressed that weaknesses like this are few and far between; they can be easily dealt with by teachers who choose to use this book for the sake of its many and obvious merits.

—Dorothy H. Bracey

● Krantz, S. and Rossman, D., Hoffman, J. *Right to Council in Criminal Cases - The Mandate of Argersinger V. Hamlin.* Cambridge, Ma.: Ballinger Publishing Company, 1976.

This report analyzes the legal and procedural impact of the 1972 Supreme Court's "Argersinger" decision, which extended guaranteed legal counsel to misdemeanants and petty offenders if imprisonment is a possible penalty.

This text is based on a 1973 study by the Boston University School of Law Center for Criminal Justice which was to report on the problems and implications of Argersinger V. Hamlin, to prepare and recommend specific strategies for its implementation, and to examine the feasibility of some of the study's major proposals through collaborative followup study work with a limited number of jurisdictions. It is concluded that the implementation of Argersinger will require: 1)Substantial modification of existing public defender agencies and the creation of new criminal defense services along with new responsibilities for the private bar; 2)Legislative reform to eliminate the possibility of imprisonment for certain types of offenses and to decriminalize others; 3)New rules or statutes to modify procedural safeguards implicit in Argersinger; 4)New guidelines to establish appropriate minimum requirements for nonfelony representation; and, 5)The commitment of new resources to nonfelony defender services. (NCJRS)

● Markle, Arnold. *Criminal Investigation and Presentation of Evidence.* St. Paul, Minn.: West Publishing Company, 1976. $8.95

This is an interesting and useful text bridging both criminal investigation and prosecution, two fields whose relationship is close in theory but sometimes not in practice. In the real world there is often a large, and for law enforcement fatal gap between the probable cause necessary for arrest and evidence beyond reasonable doubt required for criminal conviction. Textbooks which give major emphasis to criminal investigation often imply that a case is closed when an arrest is made, neglecting the fact that this is but a first step. On the other hand, many texts in criminal procedure simply cite various legal barriers to the investigative function without providing a guide for the conscientious detective.

The author of the present work is the State's Attorney of New Haven County, Connecticut and is, therefore, quite aware of the need for close cooperation between police and prosecutors. Given this background, it is not surprising that the text integrates investigative methods and criminal procedure in a way that serves as a useful guide for both detectives and prosecutors.

In this book, the reader will find all the expected topics: crime scene search, obtaining statements, entrapment, etc., with an up-to-date discussion of the leading cases. Throughout, detailed lists are provided so that a practitioner engaged in actual investigation can check each step to see if any appropriate procedure has been omitted. There is also a useful and easily understood section on how to research criminal cases.

—Thomas A. Reppetto

● Pistole, Jesse R. *Criminal Law for Peace Officers.* Reston, Va.: Reston Publishing, 1976. $12.95

This book is addressed to peace officers and students of police science or criminal jurisprudence who seek to become peace officers. It is, presumably, the attempt to meet the immediate practical needs of such a constituency, that has dictated the book's format — primarily one or two-sentence summaries of holdings in recent criminal cases. These summaries are arranged under general headings similar to those found in conventional criminal law casebooks.

In attempting to provide his reader with a concise statement of the law without the burden of abstract theoretical explanations or weighty analyses, the author has ripped judicial decisions from their factual as well as theoretical contexts. Cases are arranged without regard to jurisdiction; the few references to statutes are confusing and there is no indication of the influence of the Model Penal Code.

The peace officer turning to an appropriate heading has no guarantee of what he will find there — it may be a definition, a reference to a statute of another state, or a conclusion of law.

The teacher of criminal law has available a wide choice of casebooks in which opinions are printed in full or are represented by lengthy excerpts and which often include additional materials. A teacher wishing a more integrated approach may choose one of the excellent textual treatments of criminal law no in print. Either would provide a better teaching tool than this compilation which offers neither the flexibility of a casebook nor the comprehensive descriptions and explanations of a text.

—Dorothy H. Bracey

● Schloss, Joseph D. *Evidence and Its Legal Aspects.* Columbus, Ohio: Charles E, Merrill, 1976. $12.95

Rules of evidence are outlined and applied in this new criminal justice book.

Covering basic principles and applications, the book gives the student a thorough understanding of the rationale behind each rule and examines the procedures for admitting evidence into court.

The book provides abstracts of actual court cases which illustrate principles contained within each chapter. In addition, easily understood examples show how the rules are applied. To further aid the student, the book includes end-of-chapter summaries, discussion questions, and a useful glossary. (PA)

● Wells, P.W. *Basic Law For the Law Enforcement Officer.* Philadelphia, Pa.: W.B. Saunders, 1976

This textbook explains laws which affect police officers in the performance of their duties, and was written from a positive viewpoint by a law enforcement officer and is illustrated by factual situations, some from his own experience.

An overview of the law enforcement officer's place in the criminal justice system is presented. Basic concepts of the laws of arrest, search, and seizure and rules of evidence are discussed. Common law elements of felonies and some of the more commonly committed misdemeanors are identified. The rules of law relevant to juveniles are covered in a general discussion and the civil and criminal liability of law enforcement officers examined. (NCJRS)

Juveniles and Juvenile Delinquency

● Altman, Michael. *Standards Relating to Juvenile Records and Information.* Cambridge, Mass.: Ballinger Publishing, 1977. $16.50 (softcover 'tentative draft' $7.95)

Provides for collection, retention and dissemination of records and information pertaining to juveniles, in an attempt to ensure the confidentiality and proper disposition of those records. Recognizes that such protection must to some extent be limited by the needs of efficient law enforcement, by the requirements of effective service delivery, and by valid research.

CONTENTS: Introduction. Standards. Standards with Commentary. I. Definitions. II. General Policies Pertaining to Information. III. Collection of Information. IV. Retention of Information. V. Dissemination of Information. VI. Definitions. VII. Preparation of Social Histories. VIII. Retention of Social Histories. IX. Dissemination of Social Histories. X. Destruction of Social Histories. XI. Legislation. XII. Records of Juvenile Courts. XIII. Records of Legal Proceedings. XIV. Probation Records. XV. Access to Juvenile Records. XVI. Correction of Juvenile Records. XVII. Destruction of Juvenile Records. XVIII. Use of Juvenile Records. XVIX. General. XX. Access to Police Records. XXI. Correction of Police Records. XXII. Destruction of Police Records. Bibliography.

● Areen, Judith. *Standards Relating to Youth Service Agencies.* Cambridge, Mass.: Ballinger Publishing, 1977. $16.50 (softcover 'tentative draft' $7.95)

Suggests organizational structures and procedural safeguards for establishment and operation of youth service agencies; agencies to coordinate existing community services and stimulate the establishment of other services for a comprehensive program of voluntary assistance to juveniles.

CONTENTS: Introduction. Standards. Standards with Commentary. I. Establishment of Youth Service Agencies. II. Objectives. III. Decision Structure. IV. Access to the Family Service System. V. The Service System. VI. Monitoring and Assessment System. VII. Organization and Administration. Appendixes, Bibliography.

● Ban, John R. and Lewis M. Ciminillo. *Violence and Vandalism in Public Education.* Danville, Ill.: Interstate Printers and Publishers, 1977. $6.95

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ot only to present an overview of this problem but also to steer its investigation along a wide front. VIOLENCE AND VANDALISM IN PUBLIC EDUCATION also pulls together in one format many of the diverse elements allied with school violence. Above all else, it supplies a blueprint for action that schools can follow as they pursue measures of crime prevention and control. Chapter 1 reviews the crises of crime and violence in America and in the Schools. Chapter 2 focuses on the rising issue of school security, examining those strategies employed by the schools in providing safe learning environments for students and staff. In Chapters 3,4, and 5 school violence is linked to student discipline, truancy, absenteeism, exclusion from school, dropouts, child abuse, juvenile delinquency and the juvenile justice system. Chapters 6 and 7 converge on the teacher and the administrator as components in the school crime picture meriting special emphases. Chapter 8 outlines what schools can do in terms of designing a comprehensive in-service training program whose objective is to equip all school employees with skills and understandings necessary to combat school violence. (PA)

● Bartollas, Clemens and Stuart J. Miller. *The Juvenile Offender: Control, Correction and Treatment.* Boston: Allyn and Bacon/Holbrook Press, 1978. $14.95

Clemens Bartollas, is with Sangamon State University; and Stuart J. Miller is with Washington and Jefferson College. This readable text for courses in juvenile corrections, juvenile delinquency, or juvenile justice explores and defines the nature of youthful offenders and the corrections processes designed for them. (PA)

● Bartollas, Clemens, Stuart J. Miller, and Simon Dinitz. *Juvenile Victimization: The Institutional Paradox.* New York: Halstead Press, 1976. $17.50

Suggests that no formal structure, no matter how coercive, can deny or prevent a counterculture and structure from emerging in a juvenile correctional facility, Explains how inmates create and import values that are integrated into a set of living codes — how everday life is regulated as much by the inmates as by their keepers — how the benefits denied them are achieved in devious ways — and how the hierarchical structure of the institutions is mirrored by an equally hierarchical structure of the inmates. (PA)

● Bittner, Egon and Sheldon Krantz. *Standards Relating to Police Hanling of Juvenile Problems.* Cambridge, Mass.: Ballinger Publishing, 1977. $16.50 (softcover 'tentative draft' $7.95)

Recommends that police policies emphasize officers' nse of the least restrictive alternative in handling juvenile problems, limiting arrest to more serious incidents. Proposes that police policy-making involve input from the public as well as from agencies to which police will be making referrals.

CONTENTS: Introduction. Standards. Standards with Commentary. 1. Role of the Police in thr Handling of Juvenile Problems. II. The Authority of the Police to Handle Juvenile Delinquency and Criminal Problems. III. Implications of the Police Role for Police Organization and Personnel. IV. The Need for Incentives and Accountability: Directions for Needed Improvements and Further Research. Appendixes. Bibliography. (PA)

● Bliss, Dennis C. *The Effects of the Juvenile Justice System on Self-Concept.* San Francisco: R and B Associates, 1977. $8.00

The intent of this study was to determine if differences exist in self-concept among three groups of Juveniles in the direction predicted by the symbolic interactionist perspective and labeling theory. In order to accomplisb this, two separate instruments: (1) the Tennessee Self Concept Test and (2) the Twenty Statements Test were employed on (A) juvenile delinquents in a detention facility, (B) juvenile delinquents on probation, and (C) non-delinquents, matched in terms of age, sex, race, and in part, social class, who bave no official record of delinquency. In addition, Groups A and B were administered an open-ended interview. Includes Bibliography. (PA)

● Buckle, Leonard and Suzann Buckle. *Standards Relating to Planning for Juvenile Justice.* Cambridge, Mass.: Ballinger Publishing, 1977. $12.50 (softcover 'tentative draft' $5.95)

Views planning as a process of innovation and reform which is properly the province of many officials in juvenile justice agencies. Deals substantively with issues pertaining ro organization and coordination of services, and the interrelationships among agencies and phases of the planning process.

CONTENTS: Introduction. Standards. Standards with Commentary. I. General Principles of Planning for Juvenile Justice Agencies. II. Organization of the Juvenile Justice Planning Network. III. Functions of the Juvenile Justice Planner. IV. Roles for External Participants in the Juvenile Justice Planning Process. Bibliography. (PA)

● Burt, Robert A. and Michael Wald. *Standards Relating to Abuse and Neglect.* Cambridge, Mass.: Ballinger Publishing, 1977. $16.50 (softcover 'tentative draft' $7.95)

Presents integrated principles and standards for the entire system of state intervention on behalf of neglected and abused children. Defines types of harm which justify intervention, establishes procedures for determining whether the child is in fact endangered, and delineates standards for court dispositions.

CONTENTS: Introduction. Standards. Standards with Commentary. I. General Principles. II. Statutory Grounds for Intervention. III. Reporting of Abused Children. IV. Emergency Temporary Custody of an Endangered Child. V. Court Proceedings. VI. Dispositions. VII. Monitoring of Cases of Children Under Court Supervision and Termination of Supervision. VIII. Termination of Parental Rights. IX. Criminal Liability for Parental Conduct. X. Voluntary Placements. Bibliography. (PA)

● Buss, William G. and Stephen Goldstein. *Standards Relating to Schools and Education.* Cambridge, Mass.: Ballinger Publishing, 1977. $16.50 (softcover 'tentative draft' $7.95)

Would provide juveniles with the right to an education and with the corresponding obligation to attend school or participate in equivalent courses of instruction. Removes truancy from court jurisdiction and calls for implementation of compulsory education through counseling and through efforts to eliminate conditions that undermine universal education. Outlines strong procedural safeguards.

CONTENTS: Introduction. Standards. Standards with Commentary. I. Right to Education. II. Basic Considerations Affecting Student Rights: Parental Role and Student Consent and Waiver. III. School Regulatory Power. IV. Student Rights of Expression and Privacy. V. Student Rights to Procedural Protection. VI. Disciplinary Sanctions. VII. Interrogation of Students. VIII. Searches of Students and Student Areas. IX. Definitions. Dissenting View. Bibliography. (PA)

● Carter, R.M. *Back On The Street — The Diversion Of Juvenile Offenders.* Englewood Cliffs, N.J.: Prentice-Hall, 1976

A collection of 26 articles dealing with such issues as diversion definitions and methods, labeling of juvenlles, police discretion, diversionary programs, and evaluation of the effects of diversion.

The selections presented in this text tange from government teports to sociological studies. A background on juvenile diversion is provided. (NCJRS)

● Chapman, C. *America's Runaways.* New York: William Morrow, 1976

Accounts of case histories of runaway children and teenagers, discussion of social causes of the problem, and exploration of existing and proposed methods of solving it.

The author explores how the law, psychiatry, political institutions, and the school's view of the runaway. Also examined is the developing network of homes for runaways. (NCJRS)

● Coates, Robert B., Alden D. Miller, and Lloyd E. Ohlin. *Diversity in a Youth Correctional System: Handling Delinquents In Massachusetts.* Cambridge, Mass.: Ballinger Publishing, 1978. $16.00

One of a series of five books which teport an extensive study of youth corrections in Massachusetts, carried out by the Harvard Center for Criminal Justice.

CONTENTS: I. Setting the Scene. 1. The Dispute over Community-Based Corrections: Some Theoretical and Policy Issues. 2. The Massachusetts Department of Youth Services: The Emergence of Diversity out of Chaos. 3. The Methodology of Evaluating Diverse Correctional Settings and of Following a Cohort. 4. Rethinking Community-Based Services: The Institutionalization/Normalization Continuum. II. The Path of the Cohort. 5. Entering the Path: Police, Detention and Court. 6. Who Gets Placed in Which Program and Why? 7. Immediate Consequences of Diverse Settings for Youth. 8. Comparative Consequences of Diverse Correctional Settings on Youth Returning to the Community. 9. The Economic Costs of Different Correctional Settings. 10. Looking Back: Some Theoretical and Policy Implications. Notes. Tables. Figures. Appendix. Bibliography. Index. (PA)

● Eldefonso, E. and A.R. Coffey. *Process and Impact of the Juvenile Justice System.* Beverly Hills, CA. Glencoe Press, 1976

This textbook examines the juvenile's perceptions of the juvenile justice process and the impact of the system on the juvenile for each stage of the juvenile justice process from investigation to disposition.

The authors describe the process and impact of the juvenile justice system by juxtaposing explanations of each stage of the process with narrative and dialogue based on a series of fictional juvenile case histories. Among the specific topics investigated by the authors are definitions of delinquency; the process of juvenile investigation; the purposes, operations, and impact of the juvenile court; probation supervision; juvenile institutions; and theories on the causes of juvenile delinquency. Perspectives on the needs and future directions of the juvenile justice system are offered in the final chapter. (NCJRS)

● Dawson, Robert O. *Standards Relating to Adjudication.* Cambridge, Mass.: Ballinger Publishing, 1977. $12.50 (softcover 'tentative draft' $5.95)

Notes a growing awareness, that the loss an accused juvenile could potentially suffer through a delinquency finding warrants criminal procedural safeguards. Recommends changes in the conduct of delinquency proceedings that would require counsel for both state and respondent; that would give the respondent a right to public trial by jury, and make these proceedings more closely resemble criminal trials.

CONTENTS: Introduction. Standards. Standards with Commentary. I. Requisites for Adjudication Proceedings to Begin. II. Standards Applicable to Uncontested and Contested Adjudication Proceedings. III. Uncontested Adjudication Proceedings. IV. Contested Adjudication Proceedings. V. The Adjudication Decision. VI. Public Access to Adjudication Proceedings. Dissent. Appendixes. Bibliography. (PA)

● Dinitz, S. *Juvenile Victimization — The Institutional Paradox.* New York: Halsted Press, 1976

Using intensive observations and interviews conducted in a prototypical juvenile reformatory, the authors construct a detailed picture of the exploitative patterns of staff and inmates in the juvenile institution.

Techniques of the authors included not only participant observation and interviews, but administration of an exploitation rating schedule completed by staff on each inmate, psychological tests of inmates, and collection of data on each youth's criminal history, sociodemographic characteristics, physical attributes, age, and ratings on institutional adjustment. Using this data, the authors examine the patterns of exploitation for inmates versus inmates, inmates versus staff, and staff versus inmates. Specific topics investigated in this study included the inmate processing of inmates, social roles and exploitation, exploitation determinants, and the staff code in relation to inmate victimization. (NCJRS)

● Eldefonso, E. And W. Hartinger. *Control, Treatment and Rehabilitation of Juvenile Offenders.* Beverly Hills, CA: Glencoe Press, 1976

This textbook provides, on an introductory level, an explanation of the concepts and processes involved in juvenile probation, institutional care, and aftercare.

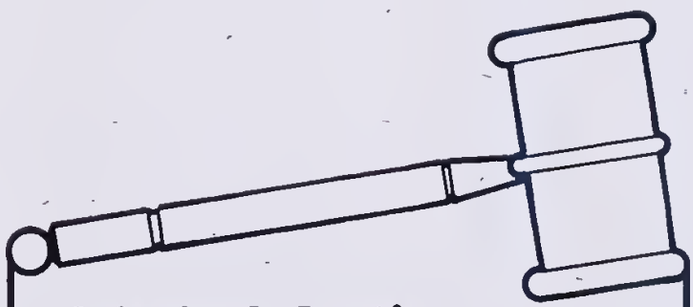
The American method of dealing with youthful crime includes the following components: police, juvenile courts, defense counsel, juvenile court law, and corrections. This text examines the interrelationships among these various segments, focusing on the way these components affect the juvenile correctional process. The characteristics of the juvenile offender and methods of handling the juvenile offender are discussed. The many types of juvenile correctional facilities — detention facilities, correctional institutions, foster homes, and private institutions — are examined in turn. Probation and aftercare services are also reviewed. A special chapter dealing with manpower needs and career opportunities in juvenile corrections is included. (NCJRS)

● Feld, Barry C. *Neutralizing Inmate Violence: Juvenile Offenders in Institutions.* Cambridge, Mass.: Ballinger Publishing, 1977. $16.50

One of a series of five books which tepott an extensive study of youth corrections in Massachusetts, carried out by the Harvard Center for Criminal Justice.

CONTENTS: 1. Research Design and Objectives. 2. The Research Settings. 3. A Correctional and Theoretical Model of the Relationship between Organizational Structure and Inmate Subculture. 4. Organizational Structure. 5. The Inmate Subcultures. 6. Social Structure of the Inmate Subculture. 7. Inmate Characteristics: The Influence of Sex and Race on Subcultural Adaptations. 8. The Effect of Organizational and Subcultural Variation: Institutional Treatment and the Differences It Makes. 9. Conelusions and Policy Implications. Notes. Tables. Figures. Appendixes. Bibliography. Index. (PA)

● Feld, Barry and Robert J. Levy. *Standards Relating to Rights of Minors.* Cambridge, Mass.: Ballinger Publishing, 1977. $14.00 (softcover



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● Finestone, H. *Victims of Change — Juvenile Delinquents in American Society*. Westport, Conn.: Greenwood, 1976

A comprehensive review of the roots of juvenile delinquency in American society, the history of delinquency treatment and prevention in the U.S.A. and the major theoretical perspectives on delinquency. (NCJRS)

● Flicker, Barbara. *Standards for Juvenile Justice; A Summary and Analysis*. Cambridge, Mass. Ballinger Publishing, 1977. $16.50 (softcover 'tentative draft' $7.95)

Describes the history and the scope of the five year Juvenile Justice Standards Project, a joint venture of the Institute of Judicial Administration and the American Bar Association. Explains the fundamental issues considered by Project committees, the manner in which those issues were resolved, and the interrelationships among the twenty-three volumes of specific standards. Contains summaries and explanations of each standard.

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● Gordon, R.A. *Prevalence — The Rare Datum in Delinquency Measurement and its Implications For The Theory of Delinquency*. Beverly Hills, CA.: Sage Publications, 1976

This paper presents data specifying the proportions of juvenile delinquents in representative or nearly representative age-cohorts by relying on prevalence data, an offender-counting system.

Prevalence rates are identified as "the proportion of the cohort currently 'suffering' from having been a delinquent by a given age," where 'suffering' is understood in a metaphorical sense. It is further defined as "the proportion of an age cohort that have (do, or will) become delinquent according to a specified criterion by a given age." Literature and studies that have made use of prevalence data are reviewed, and in some cases the data are modified for purposes of comparison. Studies are grouped by location of subject populations (urban and heavily urban v. less urban and rural). In the conclusion, the author considers the impact of prevalence data on understanding the relationship between urbanism and juvenile delinquency and whether IQ (intelligence quotient) distributions are the source of regularities or constant irregularities. (NCJRS)

● Hahn, Paul H. *The Juvenile Offender and the Law*. 2nd ed. Cincinnati: Anderson Publishing, 1978

The system of juvenile justice is viewed from both legal and sociological perspectives, uniting juvenile law with the behavior of youth. Completely updated with current trends in juvenile delinquency at the national level and commentary on recent thinking concerning the effectiveness of treatment programs. Contains all procedural sections related to the new standards as developed by the Task Force on Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention. (PA)

Justice, B. and R. Justice. *The Abusing Family*. New York: Behavioral Publications, 1976

The text opens with a discussion of how abusing families differ from nonabusing ones in terms of the amount of change that characterizes their lives. The authors present findings on the role that multiple 'life change events' play as a predisposing factor in abuse as well as how the key concept of symbiosis can be used to explain both the excessive change and the abuse that follows. An overview of current ideas and theories on the causes of child abuse is then presented. The group therapy interventions and techniques, and the goal setting and evaluation measures used by the authors are described as well. Finally, the text summarizes approaches to secondary prevention and outlines proposals for primary prevention programs. These range from far-reaching programs that go beyond the child abuse problem to those that focus on identifying and helping high-risk parents and children before abuse occurs. (NCJRS)

● Klein, M.W. ed. *Juvenile Justice System*. Beverly Hills, Cal.: Sage Publications, 1976.

This collection of eight papers deals with the assessment and improvement of the juvenile justice system.

Topics covered include the state-of-the-art of delinquency prevention, the social construction of childhood, delinquency, and social reform, interactions between community structure, delinquency, and social policy in the inner city, evaluating the structural dimensions of police diversion programs, the police view of the juvenile justice system, the juvenile court judge's view of the juvenile justice system, varieties of juvenile correctional approaches, and prevalence as a measure of delinquency. (NCJRS)

● Lloyd, R. *For Money Or Love — Boy Prostitution In America*. New York: Vanguard Press, 1976

Examination of the types of offense, extent of the problem, its social causes, and the kinds of lives led by the young boys aged 8 to 17 who sell themselves to male adults. Included are case histories. (NCJRS)s,

● McEwen, Craig A. *Designing Correctional Organizations for Youth: Dilemmas of Subcultural Development*. Cambridge, Mass.: Ballinger Publishing, 1977. $16.00

One of a series of five books which report an extensive study of youth corrections in Massachusetts, carried out by the Harvard Center for Criminal Justice.

CONTENTS: I. Introduction. 2. Taking Corrections to the Community. 3. Kids, Keepers, and Colleagues. 4. Dropping a Dime and Pulling a Cover. 5. Who is on Top? 6. Policy Postscript. Notes. Tables. Figures. Appendixes. Bibliography. Index. (PA)

● Miller, Alden D., Lloyd B. Ohlin, and Robert B. Coates. *A Theory of Social Reform: Correctional Change Processes in Two States*. Cambridge, Mass.: Ballinger Publishing, 1977. $16.50

One of a series of five books which report an extensive study of youth corrections in Massachusetts, carried out by the Harvard Center for Criminal Justice.

CONTENTS: I. The Case Reports. 2 Conceptualization and Theory: The Qualitative Model. 3. Four Sociological Approaches Viewed Through the Model. 4. Sequencing Part II: The Relationship among Intetest Groups and the People Processing Relationship in the Massachusetts Case. 6. The Inertia of the People Processing Relationship. 7. The Intetaction of Interest Groups. 8. Simulation Analysis of the DYS Reform. 9. Conclusions: Three Types of Findings. Notes. Tables. Figures. Appendixes. Bibliography. Index. (PA)

● Ohlin, Lloyd E., Robett B. Coates, and Alden D. Miller. *Reforming Juvenile Correction: The Massachusetts Experience*. Cambridge, Mass.: Ballinger Publishing, 1978. $16.00

One of a series of five books which report an extensive study of youth corrections in Massachusetts, carried out by the Harvard Center for Criminal Justice.

CONTENTS: 1. Introduction. 2. In Search of a Correctional Solution for Youthful Offenders. 3. Setting the Stage for Major Reform — Phase 1. 4. Introducing Humanization and Group Therapy Policies in Traditional Training Schools — Phase II. 5. Deinstitutionalization and Regionalization with Emerging Child Advocacy Model — Phase III. 6. A Diversified System With Emerging Community Integration Model — Phase IV. 7. Assessment and Prospectives. Notes. Tables. Figures. Appendixes. Bibliography. Index. (PA)

● Phelps, T.R. *Juvenile Delinquency*. Pacific Palisades, Cal.: Goodyear Publishing, 1976

This textbook presents an overview of the causes, treatment, ptevention, and control of juvenile delinquency, and discusses current legal issues in delinquency prevention and control.

Among the current issues examined are the rights of children, youth involvement, the impact of the U.S. Supreme Court on juvenile justice, and federal agencies and legislation providing direction for innovative programs. Legal and nonlegal definitions of delinquency are discussed, and delinquency measures are reviewed. Also examined are juvenile delinquency causes, the operations of youth services bureaus, the police role in delinquency prevention and control, the use of detention, and the tendency to jail juveniles, juvenile corrections, state plans for delinquency prevention and control, and the influence of youth employment and schools are discussed as well. Recommendations for improving juvenile justice are provided in the final chapter. (NCJRS)

● Piersma, Paul Jeanette Ganousis, Adrienne E. Volenik, Harry F. Swanger, and Patricia Connell. *Law and Tactics in Juvenile Cases*. 3rd ed. Philadelphia: American Law Institute/American Bar Association Committee on Contunuing Professional Education, 1977. $51.75

This book is a project of the National Juvenile Law Center. This organization is a legal services support center funded by the Legal Services Corporation. It was established in 1970 primarily to provide expertise in Juvenile law to local legal services and defendet programs. The Center's activities in recent years have expanded to include not only juvenile delinquency questions but also the full range of parent-child issues arising in both juvenile and family law areas. This work has provided the Center with the unique opportunity to participate in and analyze the juvenile court system. (PA)

● Pink, W.T. *Delinquency Prevention*. Beverly Hills, CA.: Sage Publications, 1976

This report reflects the ideas on new directions in delinquency prevention brought up at a two-day seminat convened by the Regional Research Institute at Portland, Oregon State University in 1973.

Twelve selected genetalizations or delinquency principles are presented and discussed along with the issue of juvenile status offenses and the legal system. In addition four suggestions made by confetees for testructuring the juvenile court and its philosophy are outlined. Proposals were also made to bring together community and neighborhood institutions. Other conference topics included decriminalizing juvenile status offenses, diverting youth from the courts, and the need to reactivate basic community systems for juvenile delinquency prevention. (NCJRS)

● Rubin, S. *Law of Juvenile Justice With A New Model Juvenile Court Act*. Dobbs Ferry, N.Y.: Oceana, 1976

This volume examines the actual working of the juvenile justice system today and provides a model juvenile court statute covering all aspects of arrest, detention, courts and trials.

After a brief review of the juvenile court history and the Supreme Court decisions which have affected the workings of the juvenile court, this text examines the juvenile behaviors which may bring a youth under the jurisdiction of the court and explores the exisring state of detention and disposition of juveniles. A chapter on children's rights in the juvenile court is also provided. The text of a model juvenile court statute is then presented. (NCJRS)

● Sanders, William B. *Juvenile Delinquency*. New York: Praeger, 1976. $4.95

In *Juvenile Delinquency*, William B. Sanders sets himself two goals. The first is to provide a basic understanding of the phenomenon of juvenile delinquency; the second is to bring into sharpet focus certain areas of delinquency, generally juvenile-status offenses, that are often given little attention in other studies of youthful deviance.

For the reader who is involved in or concerned with the juvenile justice system, however, Sander's most valuable contribution may lie in a different area — in his demonstration of the ways in which that system helps to create, shape, and define the phenomenon of juvenile delinquency.

This recognition of the role of the juvenile justice system follows from Sanders' reliance on interaction theory to explain delinquency. In formulating his theoretical framework, he draws primarily on differential association, labeling, and those ideas about situational performances and character formation associated with the work of Erving Goffman.

Sanders points out the part that each component of the system of juvenile justice plays in labeling acts and individuals as delinquent, providing crime-promoting associations, and defining situations as tests of character and bravery. For example, if, as Sanders suspects, boys engage in some types of behavior in order to prove their courage and provide "kicks" by running risks, the legislature may actually encourage such behavior when it raises the criminal penalty for the acts involved and thus makes them riskier.

Similarly, the roles of the police, courts, probation and correctional institutions are examined in terms of the ways in which they interact with young people in producing behavior that is defined as delinquent and individuals who are defined as delinquents.

Sanders does a rather convincing job of demonstrating that there is no such thing as objectively existing delinquency to which the juvenile justice system simply responds, but rather that that system takes an active role in creating the phenomenon of juvenile delinquency. If it did nothing else, this alone would make the book valuable, interesting and possibly provocative reading for those involved in law enforcement, especially since there may well be implications for those concerned with adult criminality.

—*Dorothy H. Bracey*

● Sarri, R.C. *Justice For Whom — Varieties of Juvenile Correctional Approaches*. Beverly Hills, CA.: Sage Publications, 1976

This account examines some problem areas in juvenile corrections, presents some findings from a national survey of juvenile justice administration in the states, and discusses future policy alternatives.

The problem areas discussed are that juvenile justice is essentially a local government vehicle for dealing with fundamental shortcomings of our entire society; the operations of the system are grossly overloaded, demonstrably ineffective, and indifferent to fundamental rights. Survey results on correctional programs concentrate on demographic characteristics, staff characteristics, organizational patterns, and labeling. Legislation and litigation affecting juveniles is discussed. Critical issues are identified as the increase in juvenile justice population, inadequate protection of juvenile rights in revised statutes, racism and sexism, fads in juvenile justice, intervention overkill, right to service (as prevention measure), child advocacy, and roles for the Federal Government. (NCJRS)

● Senna, Joseph J. and Larry J. Siegel. *Juvenile Law: Cases and Comments*. St. Paul, Minn.: West Publishing, 1976. $14.95

Comptehensive text covering Supreme Court as well as important lower federal and state court decisions which have contributed to the current legal development of the juvenile process in the United States. Provides the student not only with an intensive analysis of juvenile case law, but also with a handbook of cases which reflects the most current thinking in the field. (PA)

● Simonsen, Clifford B. and Marshall S. Gordon III. *Juvenile Justice in America*. Encino, Cal.: Glencoe Publishing, 1978. $14.95

Contents include: Chapter 1 - A Historical Look at Children in Trouble; 2 - The Modern Era: Mere Dates or Real Differences?; 3 - Causal Theories of Delinquency; 4 - Classification: The Wheel of Fortune; 5 - Deviants, Defectives, and the Disabled; 6 - Diagnostic Practices and Trends; 7 - Treatment: Fact or Fiction?; 8 - Delinquents and the Police; 9 - The Juvenile Court; 10 - Probation; 11 - Group Homes, Foster Home Care, and Adoption; 12 - Institutions; 13 - Parole; 14 - The Juvenile Justice Administrator; 15 - A Juvenile's Legal Rights; 16 - Preventing Delinquency; 17 - Diversions from the System: A New Beginning; 18 - Summary and Overview of Alternatives.

● Wooden, K. *Weeping in the Playtime of Others — America's Incarcerated Children*. New York: McGraw-Hill, 1976

Drawing heavily on case studies and the author's first hand observations of juvenile institutions across the country, the text first examines the philosophy and history of the juvenile justice system and the structure of the juvenile correctional system. The problem of incarceration of status offenders is then investigated. Chapters are provided on such aspects of juvenile justice as the use of IQ testing, treatment of mentally retarded juveniles, and the handling of runaways. The conditions in juvenile institutions are also examined with respect to such topics as treatment methods, the juvenile female offender, solitary confinement, and suicides. The author concludes with a call for reform of the juvenile correctional system, and outlines a strategy for change. (NCJRS)

● Wies, Louis B. *A Guide to Juvenile Court*. Tucson, Ariz.: Lawyers and Judges Publishing Co., 1977. $8.50

This fundamental and basic text gives insights into the juvenile court process and probation department procedures. The material is relevant

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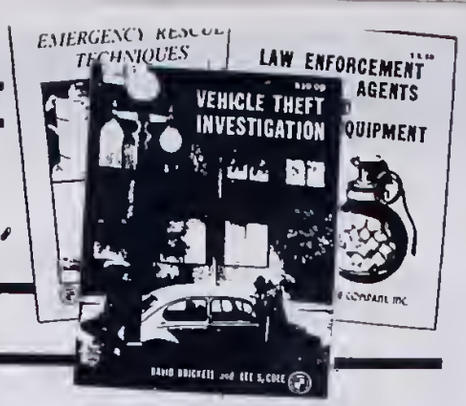

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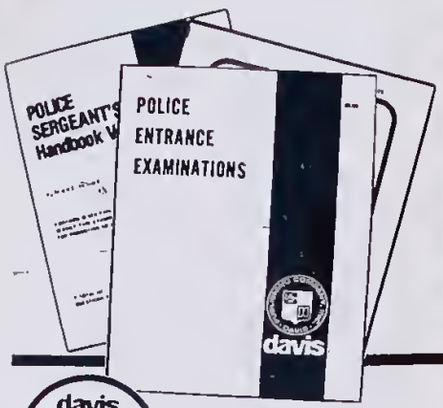

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to the lawyer in any jurisdiction and thoroughly prepares one to handle any juvenile court proceeding. (PA)

● Walter, D.R. *Physical and Sexual Abuse of Children.* Bloomington: Indiana University Press, 1976

Intended for professionals who may come in contact with cases of child abuse, this text offers an overview of the causes, types, diagnosis, and treatment of child abuse.

The author's central thesis is that child abuse is rooted in our cultural heritage of denigrating children and institutionalizing violence, and he finds that most abusers are repeating child-rearing patterns previously used on them. He believes that child abuse is not usually inflicted by mentally ill parents but, that it reflects our predilection toward doing violence to one another in word and deed. Moreover, not all child abusers are alike. The author includes a typology of physical abusers of children that should prove helpful to the professional dealing with child abuse. Among the other topics covered in this text are alternatives to current treatment practices, treatment of specific types of physical abusers, and treatment of sexual abuse. (NCJRS)

● Teitelbaum, Lee E., and Aidan R. Gough, eds. *Beyond Control: Status Offenders in the Juvenile Court.* Cambridge, Mass.: Ballinger Publishing, 1977. $17.50 ($7.95pb)

Papers which explore the nature, extent and effectiveness of juvenile court treatment of cases involving young people classed as "Persons in Need of Supervision" (PINS) and offer suggestions for changing the way these offenders are handled. (PA)

● Streib, Victor L. *Juvenile Justice in America.* Port Washington, N.Y.: Kennikat Press, 1978. $12.50

Describes in meticulous detail the actual day-to-day functioning of our juvenile justice system. The reader is led through the system from the first commission of an act of delinquency to final release from the juvenile institution. Thirty specific problem areas are pinpointed and a solution recommended. (PA)

Quotation from Milton G. Rector, President, National Council on Crime and Delinquency:

"Authors Simonsen and Gordon offer a comprehensive and historical review of juvenile justice with candid insights into the progress and regression, the successes and failures which have characterized efforts to respond effectively to the increasing social problem of delinquency." (PA)

Police: General

● Alex, N. *New York Cops Talk Back.* New York: John Wiley and Sons, 1976

An empirical study, based on analyses of in-depth interviews with 42 white New York City officers, of their attitudes toward their work, their black colleagues, the political and legal system, and society in general.

The conclusion drawn here is that white police officers see themselves as members of a beleaguered minority group that is victimized and betrayed by the department, the public, co-workers, the press, the courts, and the Patrolman's Benevolent Association. Thus, the police officer becomes resentful and defensive, afraid to do his job, and unwilling to take risks. The book sets forth data showing how white policemen reacted to the Knapp disclosures of police corruption, the reforms of the Lindsay administration, and internal changes brought to the department. (NCJRS)

● Bayley, D.H. *Forces Of Order — Police Behavior in Japan and The United States.* Berkeley, CA.: University of California Press, 1976

Comparative study of factors determining police behavior and activity in the two countries based on the assumption that variations in police behavior among nations are explainable in terms of social and cultural contexts.

This detailed description of Japanese police activity, the first to have been attempted in either English or Japanese — draws on six months of firsthand observation of police activities at several locations in Japan and seeks to capture their distinctive characteristics ano to reflect the milieu in which they occur. Among the topics considered are patrol operations, street encounters, maintenance of discipline and responsibility, means of coping with violence, regulation of victimless crimes, the role of discretion in dealing with the public, and administrative practices. The study indicates that good police work and a different police culture have as much to do with explaining Japan's law crime rate as general social values. This book also uses the tool of comparison to shed light on why America has so much trouble with both crime and police. (NCJRS)

● Beigel, Herbert and Allan Beigel. *Beneath the Badge: A Story of Police Corruption.* New York: Harper and Row, 1977. $15.00

Beneath the Badge is the story of an investigation from 1970 to 1976 into police corruption in Chicago, an investigation that produced more indictments and convictions of policemen than any in previous history. It is the story of the thinking that nurtured such corruption, the men who were swept up in it, and the society that sustained it.

Told by a member of the prosecutor's staff, the story describes the detective work that went into uncovering the scandals, the fascinating process of assembling the evidence and lining up witnesses, the struggle in obtaining cooperation between federal and local agencies of law enforcement, from the FBI to the Justice Department's Strike Force, and the highlights of the trials. (PA)

● Bent, A.E. *Police, Criminal Justice, and The Community.* New York: Harper and Row, 1976

Focuses on the relations of the community not only with the police but also with the other components of the criminal justice system and advances a theoretical and practical justification for police-community relations.

The book was written as a primary textbook for college students in courses on police-community relations. In addition to its focus on the entire criminal justice system and its sustained justification of police-community relations on the basis of the political principles of majority rule and minority rights, this book also emphasizes the need for political and social realism. It stresses that police-community relations are in fact two-way communication, and that even when the police (and courts and corrections as well) fully appreciate the need for improved relations with the community, all of their insights and efforts may well be for naught if there is not a reciprocal and equal response and commitment to police-community relations on the part of the community. (NCJRS)

● Berenbaum, Esai. *Municipal Public Safety.* Springfield, Ill.: Charles C. Thomas, 1976. $10.75

The stated purpose of this book is "to provide. . . a guide for establishing consolidated public safety measures." As the author points out, the idea of combining the largely idle fire department with the police department for greater efficiency has been around for nearly 70 years. Firefighters spend one percent or less of their time responding to fire calls, and a like amount of time on equipment maintenance. With proper planning, training and administration, cities with up to 100,000 residents can implement a public safety program that offers more efficient, productive police and fire protection.

Although the body of the book is only 32 pages long, the organization and concise discussion of each topic provide a complete general overview of the subject. The work includes chapters on "Planning for the Program," "Selecting the Program," "Training" and "Operations," as well as explanations of why the public safety program should be instituted and how to convince city administrators that the program is beneficial.

The appendices comprise the major portion of the book, and will be a welcome text for those administrators who have been charged with organizing public safety programs. The appendices give programs, schedules and examples for the training of the officers, the administration of the department and the establishment of an effective office at reasonable cost. The book is complete, concise and well-written, providing a guide and manual for those smaller cities that are looking for a way to cut costs while actually improving police-fire protection.

—*Thomas Hanratty*

● Bittner, E. *Police on Skid Row.* New York, New York.: Praeger Publishers, 1976.

Based on field work with the police departments in two large cities west of the Mississippi, this paper examines the methods and practices used by police to keep the peace on skid row.

It is noted that police generally have two functions: law enforcement and peace keeping. Several peace keeping functions are outlined, including regulation of traffic, warning of certain minor offenders, intervention in noncriminal disputes between persons, crowd control, and handling of persons who are viewed as less than fully accountable for their actions. In this article, the author examines the non-law enforcement demand conditions imposed by skid row policing. It was found that peacekeeping procedure on skid-row consists of three elements. Patrolmen seek to acquire a rich body of concrete knowledge about people by cultivating personal acquaintance with as many residents as possible. They tend to proceed against persons mainly on the basis of perceived risk, rather than on the basis of culpability. Finally, they are more interested in reducing the aggregate total of troubles in the area than in evaluating individual cases according to merit. (NCJRS)

● Black, D.J. *Social Organization of Arrest.* New York: Praeger Publishers, 1976

Analysis of the effect of a number of circumstances on the probability of arrest and then offers a set of descriptive materials on the social conditions under which police make arrests in routine encounters.

The factors considered are the suspect's race, the legal seriousness of the alleged crime, the evidence available in the field setting, the complainant's preference for police action, the social relationship between the complainant and suspect, the suspect's degree of deference toward the police, and the manner in which the police come to handle an incident. Study data was collected during the summer of 1966 by systematic observation of police-citizen transactions in Boston, Chicago, and Washington, D.C.

The major findings were as follows: most arrest situations arise through citizen, rather than police initiative; arrest practices reflect the preferences of citizen complainants; the police use their arrest power less often than the law would allow; the stronger the field evidence, the more likely the arrest; the probability of arrest is higher in legally serious crime situations than in those of a relatively minor nature; the greater the relational distance between a complainant and a suspect, the greater the likelihood of arrest; the probability of arrest increases when a suspect is disrespectful toward the police; and there was no evidence that police discriminate on the basis of race. (NCJRS)

● Bopp, William J. *O.W.: O.W. Wilson and the Search for a Police Profession.* Port Washington N.Y.: Kennikat, 1977. $9.95 ($5.95pb)

The career of O.W. Wilson parallels the development of modern police management in the United States, and much of this progress is attributable to Wilson's contributions as teacher author and practitioner. He is one of the true American pioneers in policing, and Bopp's work offers a well researched, if somewhat favorably biased, chronicle of Wilson's career.

The list of Wilson's accomplishments are many, and one finds in his career the beginning of a professional police service, particularly in adopting modern management methods to law enforcement. He was also a sponsor of change and innovation in areas which remain controversial today; the use of psychological testing for selection and promotion, employment of the first female police captain, the use of computers, and institution of the first police-college cadet, program.

The author of *O.W.* has drawn upon a wide range of material, including interviews and private correspondence, to offer penetrating view into the life of an individual whose public life represents a significant contribution to the development of policing. This book is not a critical analysis of Wilson's career, for the author has made a sincere attempt to be objective in this work; it is perhaps understandable, though, that at times he fails.

O.W.: O.W. Wilson and the Search for a Police Profession is an important book for several reasons, not the least of which is that it helps to fill the gaps that exist in the history of policing. Knowledge of O.W. Wilson's impact on the field is important to the future, and this book makes a distinct contribution to a better understanding of the man.

—*Richard H. Ward*

● Bouza, Anthony V. *Police Administration: Organization and Performance.* Elmsford, N.Y.: Pergamon Press, 1978. $15.00

Chief Bouza has written a comprehensive text which guides the student through the maze of organization, administration and management found in a present-day police department. As second in command of New York City's Transit Authority Police force of some 3,000 workers and former Assistant Chief Police Inspector in the Bronx, Bouza draws upon a wealth of experience when he discusses and explores the latest issues and developments in the field. He investigates the problems of Zero-Base Budgeting, Intelligence Operations, Residency Bills, and Sunshine Laws. He also takes a hard, long look at Combating Corruption and Brutality, Civilian Review Boards and the Employment of Minorities. (PA)

● Butler, Alan J. *The Law Enforcement Process.* Washington, N.Y.: Alfred Publishing, 1976. $9.95

Butler presents a very informative discussion of the origins of the law, police, courts, and corrections. After discussing crime and juvenile delinquency, he focuses on the local police in terms of the police role, the relationship of the police to society, and police management. Finally, he considers Federal, State, and private police agencies.

The broad subject matter of this elementary textbook prevents the author from discussing individual topics in depth. Nevertheless, the book raises provocative relevant questions. One should also note that Butler has included the Constitution of The United States as an appendix to the text. Although this is such a fundamental document to law enforcement, one rarely sees it in texts dealing with the subject. *The Law Enforcement Process* is indeed a contribution to the material available designed as an introduction to the field of law enforcement.

—*Darrel W. Stephens*

● Caldwell, Robert G. and William Nardini. *Foundations of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice.* Indianapolis: Bobbs-Merrill Educational Publishing, 1977. $13.50

Police cadets and criminology students will find here a comprehensive introduction to the field of law enforcement and criminal justice. A short history of law enforcement from its origins in Anglo-Saxon England to present-day America is followed by a discussion of the causes of crime and delinquency. The authors then consider

various problems of police organization and administration and the vital role of the courts and criminal law. (PA)

● The Center for Research on Criminal Justice. *The Iron Fist and the Velvet Glove: An Analysis of the U. S. Police.* 2nd ed. Berkeley, Cal., 1977. $3.50

The Iron Fist and the Velvet Glove is the collective work of various authors and contributors' which explores the United States police system from a radical socialist point of view. It professes the position that police are in existence for the purposes of oppression: ". . .that any modern society necessarily has to have a large ever-present body of people whose purpose is to use coercion and force on other people."

The professionalization of the police and efforts to improve their effectiveness are viewed merely as actions designed to bolster and support an illegitimate form of government — democracy.

The "velvet glove" described by the authors focuses on the view that public relations, public information, community relations and traffic control are simply police attempts to legitimize their functions, thus enabling them to increase their level of violent repression.

The conclusion of the book, which sums up the tone of the overall work, states: ". . .the general class functions of the police in capitalist society have not change in 150 years. Each generation of workers has found police repression in labor disputes, each generation of third world people have been victimized by racist police practices and each generation of progressive political movements have been attacked by counterinsurgent police forces and intelligence agencies."

This book represents little more than the tired, worn rhetorie of the radical 60's which professed: the police are bad, the free enterprise system is bad, government is bad, et cetera, et cetera, et cetera.

—J.O. Truitt

● Cohen, R., S. Oglesby, R.P. Spratkin and W.L. Claiborn, eds. *Working with Police Agencies.* New York: Behavioral Publications, 1976

Papers presented at the Third Annual Symposium on Current Issues in Community Psychology deal with the relationship between police agencies and social scientists.

The primary guiding principle for selection of papers has been whether the material would contribute to the reader's understanding of the practical problems issues and methodologies involved in developing a working relationship between police and social scientists: effective approaches for providing consultation to police agencies; program development in the areas of crisis intervention and community relations; and methods of assessing and evaluating police servires. Twelve papers addressing these topics are included. (NCJRS)

● Cohn, A.W., ed. *Police Community Relations — Images, Role, Realities.* Philadelphia, PA.: J.B. Lippincott, 1976

A collection of 45 articles dealing with the context of police community relations, the police role, tensions and conflicts, police-community interaction, and improvement of police community relations.

The articles selected for this anthology tend to support the position that police community relations should not be treated administratively within the police department as a separate unit. Instead, it is suggested that every officer be held accountable for relating with citizens. Among the specific topics addrassed in this text are definitions of police community relations, the ways in which police respond to the multitude of demands from the community, standards and goals of policing, and the ways in which the community affects police systems. Also examined are the tensions between police and other criminal justice agencies, police corruption, typical police community criminal justice agencies, police corruption, typical police community relations programs, and police productivity and accountability. (NCJRS)

● Colbach, E.M. *Police Social Work.* Springfield, IL.: Charles C. Thomas, 1976

This textbook stresses the commonality between the fields of law enforcement and mental health and urges a much closet cooperation and even partial amalgamation of the two professions.

The authors, a psychiatrist and a psychiatric social worker, base this book on their experiences as staff membets of the Multnomah County Law Enforcement Counseling Program, which offeted practical training in human behavior to police officers and utilized patrol cars as the setting for the field placement of graduate social work students who worked alongside uniformed officers as part of a 'counseling team'. This book consists of eight chapters, each filled with case examples and followed by questions for discussion. Individual chapters cover the police caseload, training police to better handle their caseload, the police social worker in theory and practice, feedback fot police from friends, and feedback for nonpolice from nonpolice. It is designed fot classes or seminars in police science, social work, and community psychiatry. (NCJRS)

● Cromwell, Paul F., Jr. and George Keefer, eds. *Police-Community Relations.* 2nd Ed. St. Paul, Minn.: West Publishing, 1978. $9.95

The material presented in this teader allows the student to analyze in depth the dynamics of human behavior which produce both positive and negative relation responses in society. Articles reflect differing views and opinions as they relate to the police role in society as it currently exists, and attempts to stimulate the development of a strong relationship between the two for future effectiveness. (PA)

● Daley, Robert. *To Kill A Cop.* New York: Crown Publishers, 1976. $8.95

In *To Kill A Cop,* Robert Daley, an accomplished author and former New York deputy police commissioner, presents a fast-moving, intriguing follow-up to his best-selling first book *Tartet Blue,* which provided an "insidet's" account of the administration of Patrick V. Murphy, the well-known teformer who took over the reins of the New York department during the stormy Knapp Commission era.

The novel's protagonist is Earl Eischied, the tough and colorful Chief of Detectives who is not above involving himself in various forms of corruption. However, the men on the force consider him a "cop's cop," a street-wise, methodical sleuth who sees himself as the only competenr crime fighter in the entire police hierarchy. His struggles to maintain political power while trying to spearhead one of the department's most bizarre investigations make for a hard-hitting story that greatly resembles an authentic case from the early seventies. Daley has developed an extremely durable character in Eischied, although at times it is questionable whether Eischied's flamboyant style could survive in a quasi-military organization like the New York City Police Department.

It seems obvious from this new effort that Robert Daley is quickly becoming New York's answer to Los Angeles's Joseph Wambaugh — the undisputed top police novelist in the countty — and teaders can probably expect mote police literature from this very talented writet in the near future.

—Thomas J. Ward

● Daudistel, H.C. *Police Discretion In Application of The Law.* New York: Praeger Publishets, 1976

It is suggested that analyses of discretion in the criminal justice system should be at least partly based on investigation into the methods that criminal justice personnel use to accomplish reasonable and tational use of the law. Such study necessarily involves examination of how members identify and label encountered scenes, and how they label accounts of scenes reported by others. It is said that the exercise of discretion does not necessarily imply that officials purposely discriminate between those individuals who should be officially processed in various ways, and those who should not. The assumption that coding of various events is done via explicit and 'objective' sets of laws and rules that prescribe the necessary and sufficient criteria for proper coding is said to gloss over the interpretive practices that are essential to the accomplishment of the coding. Not only are interpretive practices essential, but the very assumption that one's coding has been done 'aecording to the rules' is dependent on 'Ad Hoc' considerations. (NCJRS)

● Edwards, Samuel. *The Vidocq Dossier: The Story of the World's First Detective,* Boston: Houghton Mifflin, 1977. $7.95

Eugene Francois Vidoeq set up the world's first detective police force — the Freneh Brigade de la Surete — in 1811 and directed it until his retirement in 1827. He pioneered methods of deteetion which are still in use today among the world's crime labs: fingerprinting, invisible inks, plaster casting, extensive files on criminals and their modis operandi, blood and ballistics tests and handwriting analysis. After returning to head the Surete during the period of political revolution in Ftance during the 1830s, Vidocq retired for the seeond time and began the world's first private detective agency in 1834 — sixteen years before the founding of the celebrated Pinkerton Agency in the U.S. He wrote books on the rehabilitarion of criminals, his experiences as a detective, and two lengthy novels.

The Vidocq Dossier is an absorbing book: besides detailing a fascinating era of police history, it clears away a mass of inaccurate and careless details of the life of a pioneer of law enforcement.

—Daniel P. King

● Farmer, R.E. and V.A. Kowalewski. *Law Enforcement and Community.* Reston, Va.: Reston Publishing, 1976

This examination of the police community relations eoncept looks at functions of existing programs and suggests ways in which police agencies may use such programs to enhance activities of the entire department.

A basic premise of this book is two-fold: that the police must aeeept responsibility for providing a wide variety of non-enforcement funetions; and that increasing accountability to the community will be a major public concern in the future. The positive role that a eomprehensive

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police community relations program can play in any department is emphasized and measures to implement and evaluate programs are stressed. (NCJRS) "

● Felkenes, George T. and Harold K. Becker. *Law Enforcement: A Selected Bibliography*. 2nd ed. Metuchen, N.J.: Scarecrow Press, 1977. $12.50

The revised and expanded second edition of *Law Enforcement: A Selected Bibliography* brings up to date the literature of interest to all of those operating within the field of law enforcement. Numerous changes have occurred in the criminal justice field and in criminal justice education since the first edition was published in 1968.

The new edition has been prepared to provide a useful reference for both the student and practitioner. Thousands of useful references to articles published since the first edition have been added, and out-of-date entries have been removed. Especially in the field of rights of the accused, entries reflect the vast changes in the areas of speedy trial, searches and seizures, counsel, self-incrimination, double jeopardy, informants, wire-tapping, public trial, and cruel and unusual punishment. (PA)

● Fogelson, Robert M. *Big-City Police*. Cambridge: Harvard University Press, 1977. $15.00

Robert Fogelson writes about the profoundly uncertain role and function of big-city police and the attempts to reform the police system. After setting the stage for the introduction of police in cities in mid-nineteenth century America, he examines police departments during the Progressive era when reformers tried to wrest control of the systems from political machines. Progressives upgraded the police and established a military model for policing. A second round of reform after 1930 was generated by the law-enforcement community itself; police officials tried to professionalize police systems and turn them into autonomous bureaucracies.

Big-City Police analyzes these changes within the context of the ongoing conflict between urban social classes and new ethnic groups. Fogelson tells about the impact of reform measures on crime reduction (negligible), of social mobility on policemen (substantial), of citizen participation in policing on police morale (alienation), of the clash of values between the police and citizenry (hot and cold wars). It is one of the great paradoxes of American social and urban history, Fogelson demonstrates, that police reform did not make cities safer, nor policemen better liked, nor city governments less corrupt. Rather, the impulse to transform the police departments is seen as a part of a larger reform movement to modernize the nation and it was marked by successes and failures. (PA)

● Foley, V.F. *American Law Enforcement*. 2nd ed. Boston, MA.: Holbrook Press, 1976

Intended for criminal justice students and personnel as well as interested citizens, this text outlines trends and practices in American law enforcement and describes the interrelationships of the criminal justice agencies.

The first four chapters of this text provide the reader with an understanding of the nature, development, and status of law enforcement as well as the police function. Subsequent chapters discuss current problems, such as crime and traffic; career opportunities in law enforcement and criminal justice; the organization, functions and problems of American courts; the programs and effectiveness of corrections; the criminal justice process from arrest to release, and the government and constitutional rights. (NCJRS)

● Gaines, Larry K. and Truett A. Ricks, eds. *Managing The Police Organization: Selected Readings*. St. Paul, Minn.: West Publishing, 1978. $9.95

Provides information beyond the level of an introductory police administration course. Readings focus on management and organization in policing and represent both the traditional concepts and contemporary issues of police administration. Articles offer an in-depth examination of the present state of police organization and present plausible alternatives for existing administrative problems. (PA)

● Goldstein, Herman. *Policing a Free Society*. Cambridge, Mass.: Ballinger Publishing, 1977. $16.50 ($7.95pb)

Improving the quality of police service requires an indepth understanding of the issues and problems of policing. Herman Goldstein's comprehensive guide to policing in the United States offers a systematic evaluation of what is now being done, and what should be done to improve policing and to increase public acceptance and understanding of the police function. The author's unique blend of experiences as an observer of the street operations of police, as a key administrator in a large police agency, and as an academic engaged in studies and teaching about the police function make POLICING A FREE SOCIETY an important new book for everyone concerned with improving the quality of police service. (PA)

● Grant, A. *Complaints Against The Police — The North American Experience*. London: Sweet and Maxwell, 1976

Through an examination of various systems of handling complaints against police in Canada and the U.S.A., the author reviews issues in police and citizen participation in investigative and adjudicatory handling of complaints. (NCJRS)

● Green, Edward J. *Psychology for Law Enforcement*. New York: John Wiley, 1976. $4.95

As author Green states in the introduction to his book, "One thing is definitely true of the work of the policeman: He is in need of a practical working knowledge of human psychology. Perhaps more than a psychiatrist or a psychologist, he must deal with an incredibly wide array of problems from moment to moment under circumstances where he also may exert the means of control that can solve the problems or render it serious." This book is Mr. Green's attempt to offer some of what he considers to be the basic information which psychologists have developed that might be helpful and applicable to policemen in their work. Carefully, however, the author avoids making this a basic introductory in psychology, organizing the book into three principle sections: Part 1 deals with the basic psychological processes of hearing, seeing, and synthesizing information; Part 2 covers aberrant behavior, communication, problem solving, community relations, and family crisis management and operation analysis; and, Part 3 deals with selection and training of police officers and the management of a police department.

Each of the 12 chapters ends with a series of exercises that relate to the material of the chapter, and they are suitable for encouraging group interaction on the topic. These exercises offers the opportunity for reinforcement of learning as well as the chance to practice techniques in problem solving.

—Ronald F. McVey

● Hale, Charles D. *Fundamentals of Police Administration*. Boston: Holbrook Press, 1977. $13.95

There is no shortage of introductory books on police administration in the United States, but the field is so wide and so varied that there is always room for new approaches. Mr. Charles D. Hale, with seven years service in the El Segundo, California, Police Department, currently employed in government agency consultation, addresses himself to "students and practitioners, particularly in small and medium-sized departments, of police administration."

He attempts, at considerable length, to relate the standard lore of management theory to police needs and devotes much of his space to personnel management. In his section on public control of police he curiously omits any reference to the media of publication: surely the police administrator's relationship to these organs of public opinion should have been discussed.

The author nevertheless contrives to mention, sometimes too briefly, a great many aspects of police administration, and his publishers have done an excellent job on the production of the book.

—Phillip John Stead

● Harrison, Leonard H. *How to Teach Police Subjects: Theory and Practice*. 2nd ed. Springfield, Ill.: Charles C. Thomas, 1977. $11.50

How to Teach Police Subjects is planned "to provide police instructors, who have been selected on the basis of their recognized ability in their particular subjects, with the essential theoretical concepts and practical techniques for making successful class presentations of their specialties."

Chapters include exploration of teaching and learning theory, lesson preparation and presentation, audiovisual teaching aids, testing and a general discussion of "police work — a science? a profession?" (Harrison's answer to his question is that "the 'working' police officer is not yet a police scientist; he is a practitioner of a craft whose individual performance and contribution to the broad mission of the police has yet to be individually judged.")

It is the police instructor, Harrison concludes, who "has the burden and the honor of transforming the police recruit of today into the professional police officer of tomorrow."

This is by far the best book on the specific methods and techniques of effective classroom presentations of police subjects.

—Daniel P. King

● Kelly, W. *Policing In Canada*. Toronto: Macmillan Company of Canada, 1976

Detailed and critical discussion of the role of the police in Canada's law enforcement structure.

The various government and miscellaneous police forces, agencies, and individuals operating in Canada are differentiated and their patterns of cooperation, both national and international, are discussed. Police recruitment and training practices are examined as are the powers of the police and the rules of evidence which delimit their power. Police abuses of legal authority are not overlooked. Criminal investigation techniques are reviewed and specialized enforcement practices for specialized types of crimes (organized crime, drug offenses, white collar crime, and espionage) are detailed. Also included is a section on miscellaneous enforcement, which covers victimless crime, subversion, juvenile delinquency, the Extradition Act, and the Fugitive Offenders Act. The book concludes with a look at the causes and prevention of crime, the relationship between the police and the news media, and the role of the police in a changing society. (NCJRS)

● Kirkham, George. *Signal Zero*. New York: J.B. Lippincott, 1976. $8.85

Signal Zero is an exciting book drawn from the personal experiences of a college professor who left his campus for six months to work as a uniformed cop in an urban police department located in a high crime urban area.

The title is taken from the nerve-tightening police radio call signaling "danger to a police officer" or "officer needs immediate assistance."

Kirkham is an associate professor of criminology at Florida State University, Tallahassee. He has four college degrees, including a Ph.D. The city in which he worked for six months as a beat patrolman, not named in the book, is Jacksonville, Florida.

Kirkham has authentic police credentials in addition to his academic degrees. Although unpaid while working on the Jacksonville department, he did not go on duty untrained, having previously completed on his own time the four-month basic police academy course required by Florida law.

The book traces the evolution of his police working personality from unsophisticated rookie to hard-nosed cop.

—Joseph L. Schott

● Kornblum, A.N. *The Moral Hazards*. Lexington, Mass.: D.C. Heath, 1976

This book is a study of how leaders of any organization can attempt to reduce corruption and other forms of deviation, so that individual action in the field is consistent with pronouncements at headquarters.

It analyzes strategies used by successive administrations in New York City from the 1950's into the mid-1970's to overcome collusive resistance between policemen who were allied with gamblers. Incentives and pressures for organizational change are considered in light of their costs and benefits, and conditions under which they are likely to be effective. (NCJRS)

● Kroes, William H. *Society's Victim — The Policeman: An Analysis of Job Stress in Policing*. Springfield, Ill.: Charles C. Thomas, 1976. $9.75

Kroes, who acted as a consultant on the Harper & Row film series on "Officer Stress Awareness," has published a valuable text for all police officers, not only pointing out the stressful nature of the police profession, but offering methods to recognize the symptions and effects of stress, and offering some methods of reducing stress-related problems.

This concise work deals with job stress, stresses shared with other occupations, specific police stresses, stresses on command personnel, strain, the effects of stress and stress reduction. The volume is directed not only at the police practitioner, but the police manager and the general public as well.

Police administrators will be particularly interested in the book because of their special responsibilities, as well as the special pressures exerted on them. Kroes says that much police stress can be reduced organizationally and that stress reduction will result in increased police efficiency and decreased crime rates.

For the general public, the book will help clarify distorted media presentations of what it means to be a policeman, and perhaps just as importantly, help the layman to better understand his own concepts of, and his own attitudes toward the police, and what contribution the citizen makes to the stresses that plague the officer.

This is a "don't miss" volume for every police library.

—Charles S. Chamberlin

● Lee P.G. *Interpol*. New York, New York.: Stein and Day, 1976

Exciting case histories are interspersed throughout this account of the brief history of Interpol (The International Criminal Police Organization) and its operating procedures and organization. (NCJRS)

● Levie, Robert C. and Lou E. Ballard. *Writing Effective Reports in Police Investigations: Concepts, Procedures, Samples*. Boston: Allyn and Bacon/Holbrook Press, 1978. $13.95

Robert C. Levie and Lou B. Ballard are both with Southeastern Louisiana University. This complete, practical guide provides the basics for writing effective reports on police investigations. (PA)

● McEvoy, Donald W. *The Police and Their Many Publics*. Metuchen, N.J.: Scarecrow Press, 1976. $6.00

This book presents, in simple, easy-to-read style, the thesis that the police role in modern America is essentially a service function. It states that the only effective crime control is crime prevention, and that crime prevention is dependent upon a cooperative relationship of trust between the police and the citizenry.

This trust relationship results when the police understand the human dynamics and cultural patterns of the communities in which they work. There is no monolithic American public, but rather a mosaic of multiple "publics" which make up the whole. Each culture and sub-culture is as much a part of the American fabric as any other. Police policies and procedures, thus, must be tailored to the needs and aspirations, and enhance the freedom and dignity, of each of these diverse groups.

The author applies this premise to matters of police recruitment; training, organization and management. He also offers specialized suggestions in the adaptation of police procedures in dealing with ethnic minorities, youth, and schools. Practical suggestions are provided to officers on how to handle the resentments and hostilities they often face on the job, and on how to defuse potentially explosive situations. (PA)

● Manning, Peter K. *Police Work: The Social Organization of Policing*. Cambridge, Mass.: M.I.T. Press, 1977

Based on extensive fieldwork in England and the United States, *Police Work* articulates a perspective on policing as an activity, as an organization, as a set of symbolic repertoires and situated actions, and as a source of myth, evolution of a public mandate for policing as it is practiced today has resulted in the dilemma Manning sets forth in his introductory chapter:

"They have charted a course of claiming responsibility for the maintenance of public order and the prevention of crime, yet their resources in the sense of public concensus and the level of cooperation that facilitates effective action are diminishing. They are the targets for ever-increasing public demand for a level of public order and crime prevention they cannot possibly fulfill. They, like any other reasonable organization faced with an uncontroliable environment, an indifferent audience seldom moved to cooperative action, and massive discrepancies between their claims and their accomplishments have resorted to the dramatic management of the appearance of effectiveness."

The police, Manning contends, are not really in the crime-control business. What they spend most of their time doing — and do badly because they do not consider it 'real' police work — is supplying human services. As long as they encourage the public to think of them as 'crime-fighters', which in today's complex society they cannot possibly be, and refuse to develop new modes of crime control and service delivery, they will be caught in the middle of public and political controversy. (PA)

● Mark, Sir Robert. *Policing A Perplexed Society*. London and Boston: Allen and Unwin, 1977. $10.95

In a perplexed society, a police chief so articulate, so objective and so committed to the service the police render to society, has generated some heat but more light. This book is a kind of testament to a highly successful tenure of England's largest police command. It can be confidently recommended to all interested in the art and science of police.

This small book's worth is out of all proportion to its number of pages. It consists of a selection of the papers and lectures which Sir Robert Mark presented during the period of his commissionership of the Police of the Metropolis of London (1972-1977). The student will find in it more experience and knowledge than many a vaster volume can offer. It is, as it were, a muscular book, totally devoid of the obese verbosity that makes so many otherwise worthy works a misery to read.

The subject matter of the collection was delivered to a diversity of audiences, — to practitioners, to academics, to the military and to the press, — in a diversity of countries: the United States, England, Canada. It includes much sheer information, as, for instance, a concise account of the English police system, the facts about firearms in England, a clear statement of the

spective roles of the military and the police, d a trenchantly documented survey of the pub- order situation in London.

—Philip John Stead

Miller, Wilbur R. *Cops and Bobbies: Police uthority in New York and London, 1830-1870.* lcago: University of Chicago Press, 1977. 6.00

This comparative study of the formative cades of the London Metropolitan and the w York City police is based upon public rec- ds, published and unpublished, the periodical ess and the "literature of the subject." It leads e author to conclude, after reviewing their re- ective histories in terms of social context, train- g, the successive states of the criminal process d public relations, that "bobbies" developed npersonal authority" as opposed to the "per- nal authority" developed by "cops".

It is a pity that in a work with a systematic heme of analysis there should be some grounds r complaint in matters of fact. When Professor ller writes that Sir Robert Peel's new police re "the first force in the world organized to event crime by constant patrolling instead of erely apprehending offenders after the fact," he rely claims too much for them. Much more rious is the author's reference to the Red Lion uare, London, disorders, which he categorizes "The violent suppression of a left-wing disorder 1974, in which one ptotester was killed by the lice." As authority for this statement he refers e reader to *Red Weekly* and *Workers' Press.* It ould have been only fair to tefer also to the quiry by Lord Justice Scarman (H.M.S.O. nnd 5919) where it is stated "The disorder gan — when an unexpected, unprovoked and ciously violent assault was made on a police rdon — by the International Marxist Group ntingent."

Before making his irresponsible assertion, hich lessens whatever regard one might have for s objectivity, Professor Miller could also have nsulted the report of the coroner's inquest.

—Philip John Stead

More, Harry W., Jr. *The American Police: xt and Readings.* St. Paul, Minn.: West Publish- g, 1976. $7.50

The American Police is a well organized, pro- cative book of text and readings covering what ight be termed the psychological aspects of the lice role. The author has drawn upon a wide nge of material, and the book includes sections the Historical Perspective; The Police Func- on; Policing Society; The Police Personality; lice Behavior, and Organizational Impact.

The readings selected are generally timely, d each part is followed by an annotated biblio- aphy. The book is recommended for anyone terested in police behavior or the police role, cluding specific aspects such as attitudes, devi- ce, militancy and job stress.

—Richard H. Ward

Murphy, Patrick V. and Thomas Plate. *Com- issioner: A View From the Top of American w Enforcement.* New York: Simon and Schu- er, 1978. $9.95

Patrick V. Murphy is one of the most contro- rsial individuals in the history of policing, and is book will add to the controversy, for he does ot hesitate to name names, admit mistakes, and scuss strategies. More importantly, however, he xplains the mechanics, intrigue and political nplications of many of his decisions. His book is surprisingly candid account of the pressures, itfalls, compromises and challenges of being a olice chief executive.

Most of *Commissioner* is devoted to Murphy's enure as the Police Commissioner of the New ork City Police Department, but his reflections n the national scene are not to be overlooked. is concept of the activist police administrator ay shock many traditionalists, but most will robably agree with Murphy's assessment of the otential hazards and actual influence of external olities. He does not hesitate to express an opin- on, analyze a situation, or discuss individuals. Murphy is kinder to several of his critics who eat him to print then they were to him, but is lso extremely hard on others. What makes this ook such interesring reading is its complete can- idness. Although the reader may not agree with nany of Murphy's thoughts about the future eeds of policing, his views are food for thought.

—Richard H. Ward

● Niederhoffer, Arthur and Abraham S. Blumberg, eds. *The Ambivalent Force: Perspec- tives on the Police.* 2nd ed. Hinsdale, Ill.: Dryden Press, 1976. $7.95

"Everything you always wanted to know about the police, but were afraid to ask."

The Ambivalent Force is a collection of es- says, reports, excerpts, and articles from a wide range of police observers. Sociologists Arthur ers Clarence Kelley and David Durk, columnists Jimmy Breslin and Pete Hamill, The President's Commission on Law Enforcement and Administration of Justice, and the Knapp Commission share equal billing along with dozens of others and all speak to the valid and interesting aspects of the police milieu.

In a collection such as this, a logical separa-

tion of subjects is necessary and the editors divide the large number of topics into nine subsets, starting with "The Social, Historical, and Comparative Setting," and ending with "The Future of Law Enforcement." The editors treat a number of significant questions in law enforcement and expose the reader to many viewpoints.

The overriding theme of the work seems to be the spotlighting of the uncertainty, ambiquity and ambivalence of the police role in society in the past and the present, all of which will probably persist in the foreseeable future.

This book is of great value to police officers in that it brings together the sort of material that is seldom covered in technical or legalistic police academy training courses. It is of great value to the educator because it emphasizes the error of teaching conventional police knowledge of the past and trying to rework it into something of value in today's society.

The Ambivalent Force obviously is one of those "don't miss" volumes for every police library.

—Charles S. Chamberlin

● Ostrom, Elinor, Roger B. Parks, and Gordon Whitaker. *Patterns of Metropolitan Policing.* Cambridge, Mass.: Ballinger Publishing, 1978. $18.50

This book identifies and describes the diverse patterns in policing arrangements throughout metropolitan American, and offers empirical evidence for planning future policies. (PA)

● Pierson, Gwynne. *Police Operations.* Chicago: Nelson-Hall, 1976. $14.95

Police Operations is almed at the police officer in small police departments who must be a generalist with sufficient knowledge and experience to function with competence in any situation. He or she must have the ability to produce when called upon to discover a crime, report it, investigate it, recover and preserve evidence, take statements, interrogate witnesses and suspects, and then present the findings in court in a competent manner. (PA)

● Potholm, Christian P. and Richard E. Morgan., eds. *Focus on Police: The Police in American Society.* New York: Halstead Press, 1976. $16.95 ($6.95pb)

This book presents a historical look at American law enforcement with special emphasis on problems facing this service sector in contemporary society. Examines the police from a professional vantage, and explains the numerous impossible demands placed upon it — both as an institution and a collection of individuals. Outlines six strategies for improving law enforcement and order maintenance.

Contents: *On Law Enforcement in the United States* — The Origins of Law Enforcemtnt. Early Police Forces. Rural Law Enforcement. *Contemporary Problems in Law Enforcement* — Organized Crime. Police Surveillance. The Overreach of Criminal Law. Differing Styles of Law Enforcement. Corruption and the Police. Difficult Areas of Detection and Conviction. *The Policeman's Life.* Minorities and the Police. Women and Police. Police Perceptions. *The Management of Crime: Suggested Remedies* — New Alternatives. The Roles of the Police: Changed Recruitment, Training, and Supervision Procedures. Advanced Technology and Law Enforcement. Com-

● *Recruitment and Training of French Police Personnel.* Translated from the December 1975, Special Issue of the National Police Review Published by the French Ministry of the interior. Atlanta, Georgia. College of Urban Life, Georgia State University. 1977. $3.50

In 1975, *Police Nationale,* the official magazine of the civil police of France, devoted a special issue to police training and this has now been rendered into English. In doing so, Professor John P. Cranfield and his colleagues at Georgia State University, especially translator Nicholas E. Davies Jr., have made useful contribution to our scanty data base for the study of the French police system.

Translating terms of art is never easy. How does one translate "commissaire de police," that office for which there is no Anglo-American equivalent, with its connotation of magisterial status in both the administrative and the judicial fields? Mr. Davies settles for "superintendent," and it is difficult to blame him. It is only too easy to find fault in minor matters — *flagrante delicto* appears as *delictu;* misspelling and missed accents occur; *gardiens de la paix* is printed *Guardiens De La Paix* — but this is nit-picking. We have all read books on a much grander scale than this which have a far higher proportion of editorial error. Mr. Davies has done sterling service in bringing a substantial body of information within the reach of the non-French reading student and we must be grateful.

It is no fault of his that the original document from which he worked is in some respects very deficient. So long as the compilers confined themselves to giving the facts and tenets of French police training their work was first-class, but unfortunately, they saw fit to extend their field to include information about other foreign police forces. They went particularly far astray in their description of police training in England; goodness knows where they got their material, but the result is hopelessly misleading. Users of the book will be well advised not to place too much reliance on the final chapter, in which this description appears. Once wrong information gets into print, it is astonishing how quickly it is disseminated.

—Philip John Stead

● Roth, J. and R. Downey. *Officer Survival — Arrest and Control.* Santa Cruz, Ca.: Davis Publishing, 1976

This police training manual illustrates defensive procedures for the arrest and control of suspects involving weaponless tactics or use of the police baton.

Among the most dangerous situations that the police officer must face are those involving arrest or control of a suspect. This police training manual presents a field-tested system of arrest and control procedures designed to provide maximum safety for the officer and minimum injury to the suspect. Based on the leverage principles of martial arts, these methods of self defense and control rely on the empty hand or police baton rather than firearms. (NCJRS)

● Russell, D. *Complaints Against the Police — A Sociological View.* Clenfield, England: Milltak Limited, 1976

The processing of complaints against the police in England is analyzed from the originating incident through the final disposition — some comparisons are made with complaint procedures of an United States Police Force.

The first section discusses the legal requirements of the complaint procedure, the various types of complaints and the times and conditions in which they were lodged are described. A scenario, with various examples, is presented from when the citizen encounters the police constable to the disposition when the complaint is either substantiated or not substantiated. (NCJRS)

● Russell, H.B. *Understanding Human Behavior for Effective Police Work.* New York: Basic Books, 1976

Designed to provide the policeman with a practical understanding of both normal behavior and the deviant behavior he is apt to encounter on the street.

The author first describes the origins and complexities of human behavior, explaining the development and functioning of the normal personality and the conflicts that may lead to abnormal bebavior. He next delineates the guiding principles for understanding mental illness, and then presents a catalog of the kinds of deviant behavior that the police officer is likely to confront, and offers suggestions on their identification and management. Throughout, case histories illustrate crisis situations that the police officer will recognize. A final section looks at the police officer as a person, discussing his needs and expectations, and the normal stresses and dissatisfactions his job are likely to create. (NCJRS)

● Shanahan, Donald T. *Patrol Administration: Management by Objectives.* 2nd ed. Boston: Allyn and Bacon/Holbrook Press, 1978. $14.95

Donald T. Shanahan is with the University of Louisville, and a Holbrook Consulting Editor. This widely used text focuses on the application of a management by objectives approach to patrol administration.

● Simpson, Antony E. *The Literature of Police Corruption. A Guide to Bibliography and Theory.* New York: The John Jay Press, 1977. $10.00

This book is an inteosive review of the historical and eomtemporary literature on police corruption. Having surveyed published and unpublished works on the subject, the author evaluates the theoretical attempts to explain corruption and managerial efforts to eliminate it. In addition to sources on theory, the author describes historical studies, reports of governmental commissions, and studies of corruption in European, Asian, and African countries. A special chapter reviews the literature on political-governmental corruption that affects law enforcement.

In an appendix, the author identifies and discusses those aspects of police corruption which are inadequately reported in the literature. This section of the book consequently provides researchers with useful, new approaches to the study of corrupt practices and bebavior. (PA)

● Souryal, Samuel S. *Police Administration and Management.* St. Paul, Minn.: West Publishing, 1977. $15.50 (with instructor's manual)

Sets forth an explanation of the basic administrative framework of our society in terms of the concept and practice of state, government and bureaucarcy. An hisotrical survey of police administrative thought is discussed along with its two interdependent components; police organization and police management. Analyses thoroughly the complex issues involved in achieving effective police management. (PA)

● Stead, Philip John, ed. *Pioneers in Policing.* Montclair, N.J.: Patterson Smith, 1977. $6.75

Historical literature in criminal justice, particularly that written by contemporary scholars, is an area of major deficiency which requires attention, *Pioneers in Policing,* edited by Philip John Stead not only makes an important contribution to police historical literature, but represents a fine collection of essays on individuals most of us know by name, but whose biographies we may not be so familiar with.

Pioneers in Policing is a maior contribution for a variety of reasons, not the least of which is its timeliness as a document with which to enter the next 200 years of policing. Too frequently we move hastily forward, oblivious to that which has gone before us. Thus, we tend to reinvent the wheel *ad infinitum* in criminal justice. Understanding the thoughts and contributions of the "pioneers" is critical to the development of any field.

Professor Stead has drawn upon a highly literate, interesting group of writers to put together this collection of original essays. It should be noted, however, that a major omission is that of Stead himself, who ploneered the higher education and training of police in Great Britain. *Pioneers in Policing* is an example of such trailblazing work and is an important one. It should be read by anyone who is interested in or cares about police work.

—Richard H. Ward

● Sumnall, Raymond O., Jane Roberts, John Zakanycz, and Neal G. Lineback. *Map Abstract of Trends in Calls for Police Service: Birmingham, Alabama, 1975-1976.* University: University of Alabama Press, 1977. $9.75.

This abstract uses computer mapping techniques to display the spatial distribution

annual reporting data of both major and minor reported occurrences of crime by police beat. Such crime analysis in a municipal police system shows where and when specific types of crimes or requests for services occur, and thus provides a basis for community planning and deployment of appropriately trained personnel. (PA)

● Sumnall, Raymond O., Neill E. Turnage, and Vicki Hicks Turnage. *Map Abstracts of Crime and Requests for Police Service: Birmingham, Alabama, 1975.* University: University of Alabama Press, 1976. $5.00

This abstract uses computer mapping techniques to display the patterns of reported crimes and requests for police service in Birmingham, Alabama in 1975. The maps are based on annual reporting data of both major and minor reported occurrences of crime by police beat. Such a crime analysis in a municipal police system shows where and when specific types of crimes or requests for services occur, and thus provides a basis for community planning and deployment of appropriately trained personnel. (PA)

● Territo, Leonard, C.R. Swanson, Jr., and Neil C. Chamelin. *The Police Personnel Selection Process.* Indianapolis: Bobbs-Merril Educational Publishing, 1977. $7.95

Because there is no single, foolproof method for selecting the right candidate for police work, the guidelines in *The Police Personnel Selection Process* will help administrators make the right decisions about candidates. Included are highly specific forms and guidelines to follow, specimen questions to ask, sample interviews to imitate, and the latest rules of the Equal Opportunity Commission. Administrators in many fields will find this book useful. (PA)

● Truitt, John O. *Dynamics of Police Administration: Cases and Problems.* Cincinnati: Anderson Publishing, 1978

Designed to familiarize the student with decision-making and problem-solving at the administrative level, this book includes 23 case problems to be analyzed and solved. Made up of five chapters, each chapter focuses on a distinct facet of police administration — Development and Planning; Organization and Organizational Structure; Personnel Administration; Scheduling, Zoning, Distribution and Selective Enforcement; and Administrative Problem-Solving. The Appendix lists the Standards and Goals for the Police Chief Executive. All pages of the text are perforated for class assignments and easy access to useful resource material such as maps and diagrams. The book has been successfully tested in manuscript form at five colleges. (PA)

● Twentieth Century Fund. *Law Enforcement — The Federal Role.* New York: McGraw-Hill, 1976

Report of the Twentieth Centruy Fund Task Force on the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration.

The report is the result of a study of the present federal role, including interviews with many expert witnesses, and prolonged debate among task force members. The report of the task force affirms both the need for and the limitations of a federal program for law enforcement. It calls for a fundamental restructuring of LEAA and its relationship with state and local agencies. Included is a background paper on the LEAA. (NCJRS)

● Walker, Tom. *Fort Apache: Life and Death in New York City's Most Violent Precinct.* New York: Thomas Y. Crowell Company, 1976. $7.95

Tom Walker, a New York City Police Captain, has a knack for bringing readers right into the lifestream of the South Bronx — the dank, roach-infested tenement hallways congregated by junkies, the basement hangouts of violent youth gangs, and the ordinary households of the many unfortunate families inalterably trapped in this urban necropolis.

The book is the tale of Walker's two-year stint at the 41st Precinct, commonly labeled Port Apache because of the numerous citizen assaults the stationhouse has endured over the years. The anecdotes are fast moving and rip accross the entire spectrum of emotional responses, from delightful police humor to the repugnant horrors of rape, child abuse and senseless murders.

The police of the Pour-One are depicted in their true light — as victims of the ghetto, much the same as the residents they are there to serve. The reader observes in microscopic detail their foibles and excesses, as well as their courageous feats which unfortunately, will have little impact on improving community life.

Walker does not pretend to offer any sociological theories explaining the depredation of the South Bronx. But, for a self-proclaimed "hacker," he does a superb job of describing his love/hate relationship with one of America's most ignominious ghettos.

—Thomas J. Ward

● Weston, P.B. *Police Organization and Management.* Pacific Palisades, CA: Goodyear Publishing, 1976

This textbook is concerned with the principles of management that govern police organization, the delivery of police services, and auxiliary police services.

While reviewing the concepts and practices of police organization and management, this text questions the traditional practices in police organizations and pinpoints the changes necessary to upgrade police personnel and to deliver quality services at minimal cost. In the first section of this text, the role and organizations of police agencies are examined, and basic concepts about organization structure and theory, administrative leadership, planning, budgeting, and decision making are described. Traditional law enforcement activities such as patrol and investigation are discussed. Specialized functions such as police internal affairs, police intelligence units and police community relations are examines. Pinally, such auxiliary services as police records, communications, training, personnel selection, and labor relations are considered. Charts and diagrams are used throughout the book, and eleven case studies are provided. (NCJRS)

● Whisenand, Paul M. *Police Supervision: Theory and Practice.* 2nd ed. Englewood Cliffs, N.J.: Prentice-Hall, 1976. $12.95

There is much in the 2nd Edition of Whisenand's Police Supervision which marks it as an improvement over the first edition, although at first reading this may not be noticeable. The author feels that this book is more balanced between theory and proven supervisory actions, and this reviewer agrees. Indeed, the book should be read by anyone interested in management, whether in the police or civilian sectors, for much of what Whisenand has to say does have broad application. Some will argue that the book is still too theoretical, but it should be borne in mind that it is designed to meet the requirements of an upper division or graduate curriculum — and isn't it about time the criminal justice field moved away from some of the simplistic writing that has characterized it over the years. There is a need to explore theoretical concepts, and Whisenand does do a good job of it here.

The major strengths of this book are sections on "Supervision by Objectives" and "Productivity," which represent important facets of the manager's or supervisor's role in these troubled times. All in all, Whisenand has improved upon his earlier work, and Police Supervision makes a solid contribution to the field.

—R.H. Ward

● Wise, David. *The American Police State: The Government Against the People.* New York: Random House, 1976. $12.95

David Wise is a political observer and writer of some repute, whose best known efforts include co-authorship of *The Invisible Government,* (1964) and *The Espionage Establishment,* (1967). In *The American Police State,* he continues his assault on American intelligence activities.

"Police State" begins as an explanation — a rather refreshingly well documented one at that — of some of the less well known techniques and strategies of electronic surveillance, political intelligence and the personalities surrounding these dynamic if not romantic pursuits. Before the end of this section, unfortunately, the reader is subjected to a brief albeit impressive tirade on civil and individual liberties which would gladden the heart of John Stuart Mill.

As with most books which spring from a political base, the reader must exercise care in the evaluation of the information presented. If we accept as authentic the information presented here in the form of physical surveillance reports, memos, and wiretapped conversations, we must be impressed with the thorough nature of the author's research.

Most, if not all of us, have gnawing questions and informational voids unsatisfied by the rush of media and journalistic coverage during the late 60's and the early 70's. At worst *The American Police State* serves to anchor some of our disorientation concerning this period in American history. At best it answers some of the questions left by prior readings of the Nixonian era. This is how the book should be viewed — as an informative supplement to prior works.

—Craig Einsel

● Zannes, Estelle. *Police Communications: Humans and Hardware.* Santa Cruz, Cal.: Davis, 1976

Law enforcement, by definition, entails an inordinate amount of communication. Listening to complaints, answering questions and writing reports, are just a few of the everyday tasks which every police officer must perform. Life-and-death decisions are made daily in towns and cities throughout the United States based upon the ability of a police officer to communicate properly with his environment. But what is communication? Is it the source, the sender, the transmitter, the message, the receiver, or the destination? Is it the means used for transmission? In *Police Communication: Humans and Hardware,* Dr. Zannes has attempted to answer this difficult question by addressing the importance that communication has in police work.

Dr. Zannes' book is not only interestingly and intelligently written, but it has been written at a time when police work has taken on a new dimension in American society. Colleges and universities throughout the United States, at an ever-increasing rate, are offering courses in police science. The public at large has become sympathetic to the plight of the police officer, especially in our urban centers. And yet the residue of the 60's — the Chicago Democratic Convention, the riots at Columbia — still plague our law enforcement institutions. Over the years, police departments have become sensitive to their public image and public relations. What Professor Zannes has written is a literate, sensitive, and enjoyable book which addresses means by which policemen or police departments might increase effective and efficient communication.

Police Communications: Humans and Hardware is also a "how to" book. Each chapter concerned with human communications has exercises which can be used to foster growth in specific areas of communication. These exercises are simple to perform and need very little preparation to undertake.

Estelle Zannes has written a comprehensive book which is a welcome addition to an otherwise barren area. It has specific value for anyone who is presently employed in or who has career aspirations in law enforcement. They would be well advised to examine this volume.

—Louis Guinta

Police: Tactics and Equipment

● Becker, F.E. and J. Brandt. *Vehicle Recognition — A Photographic Guide to 1958 through 1976 Cars.* Santa Cruz, Cal.: Davis Publishing, 1976

This manual provides photos of most domestic-make passenger vehicles manufactured between 1958 and 1976 for reference use by officers, victims, and witnesses.

Many models are shown with more than one view, i.e., front, and/or back, and/or side. (NCJRS)

● Block, E.B. *Hypnosis — A New Tool in Crime Detection.* New York: David McKay, 1976

Case histories describe the struggle for hypnosis to obtain legal admissibility as evidence — a number of famous cases involving hypotism are recounted.

These cases involved the Boston Strangler, Carl Cappolino, Dr. Sam Sheppard, and others. (NCJRS)

● Bouza, Anthony J. *Police Intelligence: The Operations of an Investigative Unit.* New York: AMS Press, 1976. $10.00

It is a police truism that information is the lifeblood of criminal investigation, but the existing literature has little to offer in the way of exposition of police intelligence systems.

Chief Bouza's account of the Bureau of Special Services of the New York City Police Department is based on experience as well as research (he was assigned to BOSSI for some seven years). His insight into the subject and his critical view of its evolution are consequently all the more cogent.

Chief Bouza traces the rise, golden age and decline of BDSSI with characteristic frankness and verve; his book can be read as a case study of a specialist kind of police activity, from which several lessons can be learned about the organization, leadership, control and principles involved in its operation. Most importantly, he emphasizes the essential safeguard: that intelligence branches must operate within the law.

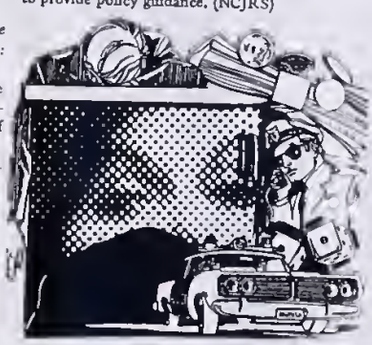
Police Intelligence makes a timely and valuable contribution to the literature of police.

—Philip John Stead

● Brounstein, S.H. and M. Kamrass, eds. *Operations Research in Law Enforcement, Justice and Societal Security.* Lexingtoo, Mass.: D.C. Heath, 1976

Compilatioo of 21 papers on the use of quantitative techniques to solve existing problems, based on preseotations at a 1975 symposium held at the George Washington University in Washington, D.C.

Papers cover a range of diverse topics, including professional challenges, law enforeement, corrections, court and court operatioos, criminal justice research, and civil justice and security. Represented in the array of subjects are police operations, drug law enforcement, prosecution management, court scheduling, corrections, recidivism, probation, information systems, airline hijacking, and environmental letigation. The common theme is the use of quantitative analysis to understand phenomena, to solve problems, and to provide policy guidance. (NCJRS)



● Carey, M. and G. Sherman. *Compendium of Bunk or How to Spot a Con Artist: A Handbook for Fraud Investigators, Bankers and Other Custodians of the Public Trust.* Springfield, IL.: Charles C. Thomas, 1976

This book explores the wide range of fraud practiced by confidence men, from the common pigeon drop to more sophisticated schemes involving shell corporations and forged securities. Esoteric swindels such as the money blessing are discussed, as are common consumer frauds which are frequently regarded simply as bad business. Insurance and investment swindles, carnival eons, mail order frauds, credit schemes and "hot" merchandise are among the numerous other types of fraud and confidence tricks dealt with in this volume. Prototype case histories are included, all of them based on actual cases from police files. (NCJRS)

● Clark, John M., Jr. *Emergency and High-Speed Driving Techniques.* Houston: Gulf Publishing, 1976. $7.95

This book was prepared specifically for police officers and ambulance drivers, but is also of considerable interest and benefit to the average driver.

It combines in a single publication the accumulation of years of experience the author has in driving vehicles at "limits of adhesion" together with published and unpublished engineering data as to what initiates loss of control at high speed. His research into high speed braking and cornering, tire characteristics and vehicle handling under many types of conditions, prepares a driver for those times when he has marginal or no control of his vehicle. (PA)

● Cox, C. Robinson. *Criminal Justice: Improving Police Report Writing.* Danville, Ill.: Interstate Printers and Publishers, 1977. $8.95 (instructor's manual $1.75)

The principal purpose of this book is to provide police officers with a simplified workbook-style text in police report writing. In addition, it will serve the needs of the police instructor, educator, and student. Report writing problems are approached from the point of view of the police officer, incorporating firsthand experiences.

The workbook stresses (1) format to save time and embarrassment in court, (2) simplified grammar to avoid errors, and (3) appendices with model reports, departmental instructions, master spelling list, answers to tests, and an innovative self-scoring sheet to record improvement. The accompanying instructor's manual contains specific help for instructors of on-the-job training or college courses in the many areas of law enforcement in which writing skill is essential. (PA)

● *Electronic Spying.* Flushing, N.Y.: Mentor Publications. 1976. $7.95

Electronic Spying is a basic introduction to electronic surveillance equipment and procedures for the non-specialist. In it, the author discusses

the basic methods and equipment available to the law enforcement officer and the private investigator. Topics covered include wireless transmitters and receivers, recording equipment, "hard-wired" (microphones physically connected to the monitoring station) techniques, and the basics of telephone tapping.

The drawings and photographs are numerous and helpful. The handbook is well-written and should appeal to the reader who wants a brief overview of the field of electronic surveillance.

—Daniel P. King

● Grennell, D.A. *Law Enforcement Handgun Digest — A guide to the Selection and Use of All Police Weapons.* Rev. ed. Chicago: Follett Publishing, 1976

Handguns, rifles, automatic rifles, shotguns, ammunition, reloading, and accessory equipment are covered in this profusely illustrated volume.

The various types and makes of guns are evaluated for their suitability for police work. Maintenance of guns, holster design, and special grips are discussed. Techniques of shooting these guns for both range and combat situations are covered. (NCJRS)

● Hoobler, Raymond L. *Police Tactics in Hazardous Situations.* St. Paul, Minn.: West Publishing, 1976. $6.50

A unique and concise reflection on the rise of violent crime in America. Each chapter includes real life narrative, incidents and police response. Text presents a few vital and memorable tactics which have been used in crises situations and analyzes their effectiveness. An excellent insight into the concerns and risks of daily police work. (PA)

● Knowles, G. *Bomb Security Guide.* Los Angeles: Security World Publishing, 1976

The first section introduces the bomb risk situation as it exists in society today, and provides essential data on perpetrators of threat calls and their motivations. It is followed by a comprehensive guide to preventive security systems, the essential basis of an anti-bomb threat program. Succeeding chapters cover the recognition of hazardous devices and steps to minimize device activation risks; telephone operators' reporting procedures, a basic security response plan, including the key element of evacuation methods and evaluation and search procedures; and the special problems of letter bombs. A step-by-step emergency response check list is incorporated, which may be used for tactical operation exercises. (NCJRS)

● Mason, J.D. *Combat Handgun Shooting.* Springfield, Ill.: Charles C. Thomas, 1976

Although addressed specifically to the sport of combat handgun shooting, the techniques stressed by this sport are derived from the rigors of actual combat — hence, its application to law enforcement training.

This volume discusses in detail the human as well as the mechanical aspects of shooting. Thoroughly explained are the shooter's basic mental and body processes which result in effective combat marksmanship. Fundamentals are structured for explicit, straightforward presentation. The style stimulates individual thought and development rather than rote, repetitious, canned shooting techniques. Detailed and arresting photographs and illustrations work with the text to expand reader imagery. All information presented can be translated readily into effective shooting skills. (NCJRS)

● Paulsen, Monrad G., ed. *The Problems of Electronic Eavesdropping.* Philadelphia: American Law Institute/American Bar Association Committee on Continuing Professional Education, 1977. $10.48

The book is a compilation of relevant articles, cases, and statues that presents the principal issues respecting electronic surveillance. The reach of such observations made possible by modern technology is described in the Introduction (Chapter 1).

Chapter 2 offers a debate between those who would prohibit, or narrowly confine, the use of eavesdropping in law enforcement and those who see in that use an important weapon that can repress crime.

The "Constitutional Issues" (Chapter 3) remind us of how recently the Supreme Court has recognized Fourth Amendment limitations in this area.

Chapter 4 deals with the federal legislation of 1968, which permits wiretapping and eavesdropping under judicial authorization and which sets forth the conditions that must be met before a judicial order is entered, places limitations on the duration of orders, and, finally provides for the reporting of information respecting the orders entered. The case law in Chapter 4 tests the federal statute against the constitutional requirements of the Fourth Amendment.

problems of eavesdropping in national security matters. (PA)

● *Police Guide to Lock Picking and Improvised Lock Picks.* Phoenix, Ariz.: Desert Publications, 1976. $4.95

This is a well-illustrated (42 photographs and drawings), basic guide for police officers and security personnel on the art and science of lock picking. Lock picking — "the means of opening a lock mechanism by the intrusion of a tool or mechanical device, other than the normal operating key" — can be done with a simple tool such as a bent paper clip or an expensive pick set or pick gun.

Discussed in the book are basic lock designs, methods of picking, commercial and improvised picking tools, and a useful note on handcuffs (which are easily picked by the most unskilled person using a bobby pin or a refill cartridge from a ball-point pen). While this is a short book which does not go into any depth, it does contain a great deal of information on the subject.

—Daniel P. King

● Sutor, Andrew P. *Police Operations: Tactical Approaches to Crimes in Progress.* St. Paul, Minn.: West Publishing, 1976. $9.50 (with instructor's manual)

Comprehensive collection of contemporary and effective tactical police operations from police departments throughout the United States. Provides the student with a broad reference source for developing successful anti-crime tactical forces. Valuable source of information on theory and methods of police patrol which emphasizes a proactive, apprehension-oriented, legalistic style of policing. (PA)

● Yount, August M., Jr. *Vehicle Stops Manual: Misdemeanor and Felony.* Champaign, Ill.: Stipes Publishing, 1976. $3.80

This compact manual is ideally suited for any police training program, and will be of special value in those programs where vehicle stops are part of the curriculum. The author, who is affiliated with the Police Training Institute at the University of Illinois, has written this book in a practical way. It is well illustrated with photographs of techniques to be used in effecting stops for misdemeanors and felonies.

A "Vehicle Stops Review," designed to utilize a programmed learning approach, is included, and a "Legal Appendix" reviews important cases related to vehicle stops, including Coolidge v. New Hampshire, Carroll v. United States, Preston v. United States, Chimel v. California, and Chambers v. Maroney. A section on "Stop and Frisk in Illinois" is also included.

—R.H. Ward

Criminal Investigation and Forensic Science

● Bozza, Charles M. *Criminal Investigation.* Chicago: Nelson-Hall, 1977. $19.95

This text has been written to give the student a broad overview of the basic techniques used in a criminal investigation and a step-by-step guide for pursuing investigative action. Topics include: the function of criminal investigation; legal significance of evidence; collection and preservation of physical evidence; crime-scene recording; handling scientific evidence; program evaluation and review techniques; impressions and imprints; hair and fiber identification; glass and paint evidence; homicide investigation; race investigation; robbery investigation; crimes against property; auto theft investigation; fraudulent document investigation; narcotics investigation; juvenile investigation; investigative leads; case preparation; and the exclusionary rule. (PA)

● Cummins, H. *Finger Prints, Palms and Soles — An Introduction To Dermatoglyphics.* South Berlin, MA.: Research Publishing Company, 1976

This text, originally published in 1943, links human biological, morphological, and genetic characteristics to dermatoglyphics.

Though aiming to bring the biological phases of the field also to the attention of workers in identification, this document does not purport to be an account of routine methods for finger-print men, who already have available several excellent manuals of practice. The text is arranged in three parts, and a representative working bibliography is appended. Part I supplies historical background and a general orientation of the field. Part II deals with methods and description. Part III is devoted to the more fundamental biological phases of dermatoglyphics. (NCJRS)

● Eastman Kodak Company. *Using Photography to Preserve Evidence.* Rochester, N.Y., 1976

This book explains and demonstrates many of the photographic techniques and methods necessary for the examination of physical evidence in criminal cases and for many other legal processes.

The first section describes the types of photographic materials available to achieve the wide variety of end-products that are necessary in forensic photography. The nuances of directionality and color quality are explained in the section on lights and lighting. The use of the flash is reviewed, including the bounce flash and 'painting with light' techniques. A section on filters describes the types of filters that are available and the special effects they make possible. The advantages of different types of cameras are discussed. Other sections deal with close up photography, infrared and ultraviolet techniques, and the use of motion picture cameras, techniques and procedures are presented in the two sections that cover crime-scene photography and the photographing of articles of evidence.

● Fatteh, Abdullah. *Medicolegal Investigation of Gunshot Wounds.* Philadelphia: J.B. Lippincott Co., 1976. $18.50

This very much-needed book, is the only one in print which deals exclusively with the various practical aspects of medicolegal investigation of gunshot wounds and deaths. The author, a deputy medical examiner and professor of pathology, addresses himself to consideration of "the investigation of the scene of death or injury, collection of evidence, procedures in the autopsy room, follow-up investigations and documentation of the results of investigations." Chapters cover the roles of the police, the attending physician, the medical examiner, pathologist and all other medical personnel, preparation of evidence and presentation of exhibits in court.

Neutron activation analysis and atomic absorption spectrometry as research tools are discussed. Basic information on firearms and ammunition, including a brief (but relatively accurate) account of the development of firearms.

Dr. Fatteh emphasizes the importance of thorough investigations and good record-keeping by the investigator and medical personnel. Particularly interesting and informative is the section dealing with national emergencies which suggests procedures to be followed in these situations. Autopsies of Presidents Lincoln and Kennedy and of Senator Robert Kennedy are appended and compared.

The 116 excellently reproduced illustrations complement and clarify the text. There is a complete bibliography after each chapter and a useful index. The book can be recommended to physicians, medical examiners, lawyers, law enforcement officers, jurists and students of law and medicine.

—Daniel P. King

● Fox, Richard H. and Fred H. Wynbrandt, eds. *Crime Laboratory Management Forum 1976.* Rockville, Md.: Forensic Sciences Foundation Press, 1976.

It is becoming increasingly evident that the contribution of crime laboratories to the administration of justice is a function of the policies and procedures implemented by laboratory managers. Their ultimate goal must be to provide the best possible information to various user agencies, including police personnel, prosecutors, defense attorneys, judges and jurors. Techniques for maximizing the quality and value of scientific information generated by crime laboratories should be of interest to all criminal justice system personnel.

● *Crime Laboratory Management Forum 1976* is a collection of thirteen original articles prepared by nationally recognized crime laboratory directors, educators, researchers and related law enforcement personnel. It represents the best collection of essays on the subjects of crime laboratory management and policy making that has appeared to date in the published literature. This reviewer strongly recommends that *Forum* be studied by not only crime laboratory personnel, visors, attorneys for both the defense and prosecution and all others who are concerned about the effective utilization of science in the criminal justice process.

Mssrs. Fox and Wynbrandt have made a valuable contribution to the criminal justice literature by collecting articles covering a wide range of laboratory management topics written by individuals possessing both academic and practical qualifications.

—Joseph L. Peterson

● Given, Bruce, Richard Nehrich, and James Shields. *Obtaining Motor Vehicle Evidence From Tire Tracks and Tread Marks.* Houston: Gulf Publishing, 1977. $10.95

Section 1 of the book discusses recording the evidence where tire and tread marks are found; Section 2 covers procedures for identifying a vehicle from its tire track; when track evidence is insubstantial, Section 3 shows how tread evidence can be analyzed to determine the kind of tire (manufacturer and specifications) on the vehicle. (Tables included in three appendixes at the back of the book correlate track and tread data with tire manufacturer and vehicle make, year, and model.) This information can then be used to narrow the field of suspect vehicles to only a few years and models. Section 4 deals with skid and scuff marks and Section 5 is a discussion of techniques for recovering evidence incidental to or associated with tire and tread evidence. (PA)

● Gladfelter, Ira A. *Dental Evidence: A Handbook for Police.* Springfield, Ill.: C.C. Thomas, 1977. $18.75

Dr. Gladfelter has written the first book on dental evidence that is specifically designed for the police investigator. Previous texts, addressing themselves to dental health professionals, assume a prior knowledge of dentistry and medicine, and thus are difficult for the layman to fully comprehend.

Dental Evidence presents the necessary dental and scientific background for the police investigator to preserve, evaluate and handle this evidence. The identification technique described here can be useful for determining age, sex and racial ancestry, establishing the state or country of a person's origin on the specific characteristics of the dentistry and dental materials used, identifying blood groups from dental substances, establishing the post-mortem period, and again, identifying bodies through dental records.

—Daniel P. King

● Hand, Bruce A., Archible W. Sherman, Jr., and Michael E. Cavanagh. *Traffic Investigation and Control.* Columbus, Ohio: Charles E. Merrill, 1976. $12.50

Although the divestiture of the traffic control function from police departments is still a fashionable topic of concern for some police administrators, the problems of traffic control promise to be with the police service for a long time. Consequently, the authors of *Traffic Investigation and Control* have prepared an excellent reference text for the traffic specialist, as well as for the police officer/generalist.

The authors, all of whom are academicians, state that, "It is our hope that this text will provide the reader with an insight into the variables which have an impact on the traffic environment in terms of highway safety." Actually, the text utilizes a multi-disciplinary approach in a number of areas, particularly in the chapters titled, "The Traffic Supervisor" and "The Traffic Stop: Some Psychological Considerations." In the chapter on supervision, the authors, unlike many previous writers in this area, address such issues as communication typologies, motivational

their relationship to job involvement.

The text is divided into specific core areas, all of which provide contemporary information of subjects which the patrol officer or specialist encounters on a routine basis. For example, there are two well-researched chapters on accident investigations, one of which deals with special problems, such as the "hit-and-run" felony. Also, there are specific chapters dealing with traffic engineering, traffic records systems, enforcement tactics, traffic direction, and the determination of speed from skid marks.

Traffic Investigation and Control is directed at improving the "practitioner" skills of police officers and does so in a clearly understood manner, combining theory and practice into a neatly packaged text. It should make an excellent text book for the community college or police academy traffic instructor.

—*Thomas J. Ward*

● Harvey, W., ed. *Dental Identification and Forensic Odontology*. London, England: Henry Kimpton, 1976

This graphically illustrated volume contain 21 articles on various aspects of dental identification and bite-mark analysis.

Fifteen contributors assisted the principal author in compiling information on procedures, techniques, and interesting cases involving the dental identification of victims of crime and accidents, the identification of suspects from bite-marks and saliva, and the preparation and presentation of dental evidence. (NCJRS)

● McGrew, D.R. *Traffic Accident Investigation and Physical Evidence*. Springfield, IL: Charles C. Thomas, 1976

Training manual, reference guide, and checklist on the recognition, significance, preservation, and utilization or the physical evidence produced by a collision of a motor vehicle with another vehicle, object, or person.

Covered is how police officers, attorneys, adjustors, legal investigators, fleet managers, and safety and traffic engineers can interpret the physical evidence left by a traffic accident into admissible evidence for establishing and fixing liability. The following topics are discussed: numerical physical evidence, general equipment for accident scene inspection, evidentiary photography, measurements, diagramming and diagram equipment, vehicle examination, physical evidence at the scene, stopping distances, momentum, driver characteristics and behavior, taking statements, and determining the extent of the investigation. (NCJRS)

● Mettler, George B. *Criminal Investigation*. Boston: Allyn and Bacon/Holbrook Press, 1977. $13.95

George B. Mettler, J.D., is with Macon Junior College. An introduction to criminal investigation, the text is selective and concise. Numerous "how to" examples are designed to stimulate practical applications of theoretical considerations. (PA)

● Mulvaney, R.E. *Techniques of Criminal Investigation*. Santa Cruz, Cal.: Davis Publishing, 1976

Techniques of criminal investigation are presented in outline form: the important points are underscored and there is ample room for student notes in the margin.

Specific topics covered include: general investigative techniques; initial steps to be taken in an investigation; obtaining information; undercover investigations; specific crimes; evidence identification and preservation; and scientific techniques. A set of quiz questions is also provided. (NCJRS)

● Murphy, H.J. *Where's What — Sources of Information for Federal Investigators*. New York: Warner Books, 1976

This comprehensive manual discusses investigative techniques and indicates sources of information on individuals and organizations available from private and government records.

Sources of information on specific subjects are first examined. Among the sources discussed are vital statistics data, motor vehicle records, educational records, credit records, police records, and insurance records. The information sources available from the departments and agencies of the United States government are outlined, as are those of city, county, and state governments. Finally, sources of information in trade, industrial, and professional associations are explored. Numerous samples of official forms are provided. (NCJRS)

● O'Brien, Kevin P. and Robert C. Sullivan. *Criminalistics: Theory and Practice*. 2nd ed. Boston: Allyn and Bacon/Holbrook Press, 1976. $13.95

Kevin P. O'Brien is with Monroe Community College; and Robert C. Sullivan is with Washington State Crime Laboratory. The second edition of this introductory criminalistics text has been widely expanded, reorganized and up-dated to further simplify the reader's understanding of the basic techniques used in the processing of a crime scene. (PA)

● O'Hara, C. E. *Fundamentals of Criminal Investigation*. 4th ed. Springfield, Ill.: Charles C. Thomas, 1976

The text begins with a general theory of investigation which is developed along with an elucidation of the principles and criteria useful in the evaluation of a successful investigation. Other sections deal with the initial steps in a criminal investigation: obtaining information; specific offenses such as arson, narcotics violations, sex offenses, theft, forgery, homicide and criminal explosions; the investigator in court; indentification and reproduction involving observation and description, identification by witnesses, fingerprints, laundry and dry cleaning marks, and various impressions; specialized scientific methods involving stains, traces and chemical analyses, firearms, tests for intoxication, hair and fibers, invisible radiation and documentary evidence; and investigative operations. (NCJRS)

● Sansone, Sam J. *Police Photography*. Cincinnati: Anderson Publishing, 1977

First of a new series of the fieldbooks by Anderson, this manual takes the law enforcement student step-by-step through the photographic process — from handling the camera to processing the film and everything in between. The latest in techniques and equipment used in routine and more specific investigative police work are covered. This book replaces the author's earlier work, *Modern Photography for Police and Firemen (1971)*. (PA)

● Schultz, Donald O. *Criminal Investigation Techniques*. Houston: Gulf Publishing Co., 1978. $12.95

This text is written with the college student and the beginning police investigator in mind. Emphasis is on the basics of just what criminal investigation is all about, and the book is devoted to the problems and procedures of various sizes of police agencies, from the small to the large department.

The material in this book is the result of exhaustive research; it has been trimmed to include only the most practical and pertinent information regarding the operations of the criminal investigation division. Contents include: The Criminal Investigation Division; The Crime Scene; Interviewing and Interrogation; Information Sources; Surveillance; Larceny; Burglary; Assaults; Sex Offenses; Arson; Homicide and Suicide. (PA)

● Siljander, Raymond P. *Applied Police and Fire Photography*. Springfield, Ill.: Charles C. Thomas, Publisher. 1976. $18.50

Law enforcement photography is a diverse, technical and sometimes complicated subject with obvious legal aspects. Every police department from the large metropolitan force to the rural constable, uses photography at one time or another to record crime and accident scenes, items of evidence and human remains.

Since few police photographers have had extensive professional training, this book fills an important need. It is not only an essential book for the novice, but one that can be consulted from time to time by the experienced police or fire photographer.

From a forensic viewpoint, it is vital to the prosecution's case that the photographer have not only legal and investigative training, but be reasonably skilled in photographic equipment and techniques. Often he must explain to a judge and jury how he took and processed the photographic evidence. He must be able to understand photographic evidence as well as produce it.

Applied Police and Fire Photography provides a basic course in the technical aspects of photography as it applies to the law enforcement function. Chapters cover photographic equipment and techniques as well as technical areas of police photography; surveillance, identification, close-ups, copying, photomicrography, document examination, fingerprints, tool marks and court exhibits. The authors not only discuss what and how to photograph, but why certain evidentiary items must be captured on film.

To amplify and clarify the well-written text, as is usual from this publisher, the book is well-printed with numerous high-quality photgraphs. A thorough index is provided.

—*Daniel P. King*

● Terry, W.C. *Investigating Criminal Homicides*. New York: Praeger Publishers, 1976

This describes the organizational activities (the activities that underlie the production of official records and statistics) involved in interpreting cases of criminal homicide.

Material for this study was drawn from reports filed by detectives of the Major Crimes Detail in a California county sheriff's office during the years 1970-74 and from interviews with the investigating personnel. Older homicide cases that had become 'legend' within the department are also used. The stages of investigation are traced for nine separate cases, beginning with the patrol person's response to the scene of the crime, through the summoning of detectives from the major crime detail of the county sheriff's office, to the final disposition of the case. The investigative distinction made between 'walk-through' and 'whodunit' cases (which effects the treatment of evidence and the establishment of foul play) is also pointed out. A whodunit investigation is concerned with identifying the victim, determining the events leading up to and surrounding the death, and locating persons having knowledge of or involvement in the events. In walk-throughs, the offender generally confesses his actions. Special attention is focused on the investigation of 'problematic' cases (events classified as accidents, suicides, missing persons, or deaths due to natural causes which may actually be cleverly disguised murders. (NCJRS)

● Weston, P.B. and K.M. Wells. *Criminal Evidence for Police*. 2nd ed. Englewood Cliffs, N.J.: Prentice-Hall, 1976

This textbook presents those areas of criminal evidence important to police officers, the investigation of crimes, and the prosecution of persons accused of crime.

Topics include the roles of prosecutor and defense counsel, standards of police responsibility for evidence, witnesses and testimonial proof. (NCJRS)

Private Security

● Bilek, Arthur J., ed. *Standards and Goals For Private Security, A Special Edition*. Cincinnati: Anderson Publishing, 1977

Nationally-known professionals representing private security, criminal justice, government, and the public compiled this six-hundred page study of the private security field containing eighty-two goals and standards, nine detailed surveys and studies, and an overview, as well as detailed information, on the entire private security industry and its activities.

From this Report, Arthur J. Bilek, Chairman of the Task Force, has developed a Special Edition for the educational training needs of private security.

Eliminating portions of the official Report not pertinent or suitable for inclusion in a textbook, and adding discussion topics and questions, Mr. Bilek has provided a valuable text for security students and a resource for the security professional. Also included is a clear and understandable definition section with a glossary of terms, titles and technical words used in private security. (PA)

● Colling, R.L. *Hospital Security — Complete Protection for Health Care Facilities*. Los Angeles: Security World Publishing, 1976

This book examines the entire field of health care protection, developing a detailed, practical program for establishing a security system or refining existing programs.

Hospital vulnerabilities and the security function are analyzed in depth, including security administration and operations, preventive programming, emergency operations, and special problems. Such diverse areas as hiring and training, records and reports, psychological deterrents, disaster planning, and drugs and pharmacy controls are covered. The information presented is intended to bring to top level management a basic understanding of protection needs; provide the security administrator with operational guidelines and practical program suggestions, and give the line officer and supervisor a background which will enable them to better understand health care security systems and their interaction within the operational program. (NCJRS)

● Demos Charles. *Concepts in Security Management*. Houston: Gulf Publishing, 1978. $13.95

Security concepts and practice in the private sector of the nuclear power industry are the vanguard of the security profession. As a security specialist of the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission, Demos has tapped state-of-the-art expertise in professional security, from a wide variety of talents and disciplines. In his work at the Nuclear Regulatory Commission, he has been involved in isolating and developing nuclear security concepts and systems for management. The scope of the book is carefully limited to managerial security concepts concerning diversion or misuse of that which is accountable (funds, materials, etc.). Topics covered include: the changing role of the security manager; styles in security management; "adversary" evaluation of the security system; the barrier concept; the limited trust concept; Integrated security information systems. (PA)

● Hahn, S. *Modern Electronic Security Systems*. Rochelle Park, N.J.: Hayden Book Company, 1976

This book attempts to describe in technical terms all the approaches which are currently available to industry and private individuals with respect to the installation and usage of electronic security systems.

It begins by detailing the various perimeter and space intrusion detection devices, outlining the operating principles and capabilities of each, including magnetic switches, vibration contacts, step mats, trip wires and traps, foil, doppler detectors, antenna radiation devices, sonic and ultrasonic devices, audio detection devices, and other. The guide then moves to the other parts of the security system — security controls and power supplies. Different kinds of integrated security systems are then covered, including simple door alarms, car and truck alarms, wireless alarms, and closed-circuit TV systems, concluding with a special section on installation. The guide offers a wide array of techniques, tips, and advice to ensure the most effective, error-free installation of different systems. (NCJRS)

● Moore, K.C. *Airport, Aircraft and Airline Security*. Los Angeles: Security World Publishing, 1976

A review of the skyjacking threat, government involvement, and security regulations and programs is followed by an examination of aircraft and security measures, including predeparture screening, laws and screening, metal detectors and x-rays, baggage and cargo risks, and bomb threat procedures. Chapters dealing with airport security cover perimeter protection, identification, terminal and ramp security, contingency planning, and special problems of general aviation. Investigation management, ticket and credit card fraud, baggage handling, and internal theft are considered in a discussion of airline security. The final sections on air freight security detail, physical security, cargo handling, high value shipments, theft investigation, audits and surveys, and effective management. (NCJRS)

● Schultz, Donald O. *Principles of Physical Security*. Houston: Gulf Publishing Co., 1978. $12.95

This book provides a solid background for management to design physical measures to safeguard personnel, to prevent unauthorized access to equipment, facilities, material and documents, and to protect them against sabotage, damage, and theft.

Some of the major areas covered are: security hazards, physical security forces, physical protection, personnel identification and movement, storage security, bomb threats, physical security planning, pilferage, surveys and inspections, and security education.(PA)

Criminology and Deviance

● Avio, K.L. and C.S. Clark. *Property Crime in Canada — An Econometric Study*. Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1976

This study summarizes early results of an attempt to apply an economic model of crime to explain recorded property crime rates in Canada.

The model is adapted from the economic model of criminal behavior originally porposed by Becker (1968) and later estimated in various forms, notably by Ehrlich (1973), Sjoquist (1973), and Swimmer (1974) for the United States and by Carr-Hill and Stern (1973) for England and Wales. The model includes a supply-of-offenses function and a police production function for each property crime, as well as a function explaining total government expenditures on police and protection. Empirical results are presented only for the supply-of-offenses functions for four different property crimes. The equations are estimated using provincial data for

1970, 1971, and 1972. (NCJRS)

● Carrington, Frank. *Neither Cruel Nor Unusual: The Case For Capital Punishment.* New Rochelle, N.Y.: Arlington House, 1978. $8.95

Opponents of capital punishment have spent nearly two centuries building their case. Frank Carrington weighs their arguments and finds them — empty. Does the death penalty deter killers? Fresh evidence gathered by leading criminologists confirms that it does. Do Negroes get executed more than whites? Carrington, sweeps away this liberal bugaboo with cold, hard facts. Is capital punishment immoral? Shouldn't we try to rehabilitate criminals rather than kill them? Is the death penalty "cruel and unusual" under the Constitution? Where does the Supreme Court stand? Frank Carrington answers each of these questions with the ease and clarity of an expert trial lawyer.

Books opposing capital punishment are as common as weeds in a garden. Most ooze with phony "compassion" for the killer, but conveniently overlook the agonies of the victim — and his family. Mr. Carrington hopes to correct this imbalance. He writes for the millions of citizens whose blood boils when they hear that Charles Manson and Richard Speck are today watching color TV, eating filet mignon at the taxpayers' expense, and looking forward to parole. (PA)

● Cederblom, J.B. and William L. Blizek, eds. *Justice and Punishment.* Cambridge, Mass.: Ballinger Publishing, 1977. $16.50

Prominent participants in the issues of criminal justice assess the rationale for the retributivist theory of punishment.

CONTENTS: 1. Introduction, J.B. Cederblom. 2. Punishment, Protection, and Retaliation, John Hospers. 3. Concessions to Retribution in Punishment, Hugo Adam Bedau. 4. Are Questions of Desert Decidable?, Edmund L Pincoffs. 5. Criminal Sentencing: Some Philosophical Considerations, Martin P. Golding. 6. The Political Feasibility of Punishment, James Q. Wilson. 7. Pursuing Justice in Corrections, David Fogel. 8. Punishment and Prisons, Norval Morris. 9. Some Problems with Theories of Punishment, Richard Wasserstrom. Notes. Bibliography, Index. (PA)

● Chambliss, W.J., ed. *Whose Law, What Order — A Conflict Approach To Criminology.* New York: John Wiley and Sons, 1976

A collection of fourteen essays which present the perspectives of conflict criminologists on such topics as the theories of crime, criminal laws, and law enforcement.

The first four selections are concerned with the development of legal norms in Western society. They discuss the economic and political context within which legal categories and specific legislation have evolved. The next several articles consider the nature of law enforcement, with particular attention given to the sources of discretionary behavior employed to shield some lawbreakers while exposing others. Finally, general theses regarding the nature of the American crime problem are examined; special attention is given to the relationship between crime and the structure of the American political economy and culture. (NCJRS)

● Chang, Dae H. *Crime and Delinquency.* Cambridge: Schenkman Publishing, 1977. $11.25 ($4.95pb)

This volume, the first of its kind solely devoted to crime and delinquency prevention and control, analyzes the world of crime from a cross-cultural historical perspective. The author discusses the causes of crime, how society is attempting to control it, and the major changes that would make this attempt much more successful. (PA)

● Clifford, W. *Crime Control in Japan.* Lexington, MA.: D.C. Heath and Company, 1976

A comprehensive investigation of the Japanese culture and methods of crime control is presented to explain the dramatic decline in crime in Japan and to offer examples to other nations facing crime problems.

This text analyzes Japanese culture and its expression in the lives and activities of the people; sketches in historical perspecrive of the evolution of the criminal justice system and the police and correctional services; examines a variety of forms of deviant conduct — such as juvenile delinquency, female crime, gangsterism, suicide, the use of drugs, political offenses — and describes the successful legal and administrative institutions and measures created to deal with them. The book brings to the reader a message that the reduction of crime is an attainable goal. The conditions necessary for this accomplishment [illegible] for crime control [illegible]

Organization and Property Crime — A Comparative Study of Social Control in the Slums of an African City. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1976

This study reports a comparative analysis of two local slum communities, one with a high crime rate and the other with a low rate, in Kampala, the capital and largest city of Uganda.

The authors suggest that the explanation for the difference is imbedded in the differential social organization of the two communities. The low crime slum possessed higher degrees of both cultural and communicative integration. It was tribally much more homogeneous, and its older generation selected their close friends from a limited variety of cultural backgrounds. The high crime-rate area was less likely to report stable family relationships, and there was an overall impression of greater individual isolation. They conclude that, despite erosion of traditional authority that occurs with urbanization and industrialization, older persons continue to play a vital role in determining the character of urban slum communities. Higher socioeconomic status was not associated with more effective social control in these communities, and fairly rapid population change did not destroy cohesiveness automatically. (NCJRS)

● Douglas, Jack D. and John M. Johnson, eds. *Official Deviance; Readings in Malfeasance, Misfeasance and Other Forms of Corruption.* New York: J.B. Lippincott, 1977. $5.95

Douglas and Johnson's *Official Deviance: Readings in Malfeasance, Misfeasance and Other Forms of Corruption* is a much needed work. The paucity of literature collated on the corruption theme has been a drawback. The volume has strengths and weaknesses as a result. Chapter two: "Definitions, Concepts and Criteria of Corruption" is a fine exercise in extended definition and problem statement. At the end of the chapter, the reviewer was still not clear as to the meaning of "misfeasance" in the anthology title, nor to absence of "nonfeasance." However, chapter six, "Wincanton: The Politics of Corruption" has already been adequately anthologized and, while it ties in with other readings, it could have been omitted.

Structurally, the volume is well put together and the essays are interesting. Each of the eight parts is introduced and the essays are thematically connected. Consideration might be given to some of the internal stresses related to corruption. How does a department respond to police officers who identify corruption? What stresses exist for a police officer to produce corruption? The differences between a police precinct "pad" and a corrupt individual fostering self-interested projects need to be more sharply delineated.

The collection of essays fills a real need. While the articles chosen are uneven in length, quality and documentation, they serve as a stimulus to the thoughtful reader to grapple with the thorny issues of official misconduct.

There is no index or bibliography, both of which would be useful. The anthology would appeal to anyone interested in the politics and practices of corruption. Its classroom uses might be more attuned to the graduate level.

—Edward J. Shaugnessy

● Gager, N. *Sexual Assault.* New York: Grosset and Dunlap, 1976

An examination of the causes, nature, and effects of rape in America, and of the implications of deeply rooted public attitudes in effectively and justly dealing with victim and offender.

Women and children as victims are discussed. The many circumstances surrounding attacks are briefly outlined, and suggestions are made for avoiding potentially dangerous situations. The police are presented as being sometimes diligent and effective in their efforts to apprehend rapists; other times cynical and callous in their treatment of victims. The medical profession is seen as oftentimes inadequate in its physical and psychological treatment of victims. Judicial lag in courts and the law is reflected in low conviction rates, even if the rapist is apprehended. Misogyny is suggested as a factor in public and governmental disinclination toward law reform. (NCJRS)

● Gibbons, Don C. *Society, Crime and Criminal Careers: An Introduction to Criminology.* 3rd ed. Englewood Cliffs, N.J.: Prentice Hall, 1977. $12.95

The third edition of Don Gibbons' *Society, Crime and Criminal Careers: An Introduction to Criminology* contains some interesting and important revisions. The two principal departures from classic criminology texts are first, the inclusion of administrative roles in the criminology context [illegible] police, prosecution and judges

nal becomes an "input" into the system which takes charge of him and to some degree shapes him or her to its own purposes. Secondly, the inclusion of up-to-date information on organized crime, female crime and radical criminology theory is most welcome.

The entire area of female crime is a fruitful one for study. Chapter eighteen touches on the key issues but more should be done to highlight areas for research. For example: What is the relationship among female role definition, anomie and criminal behavior? One must also be careful in examining female crime to avoid stereotyping such persons, especially as role definition changes. Women can be more committed terrorists than men, as some incidents have shown.

—Edward J. Shaughnessy

● Kaplan, L.J., and D. Kessler, eds. *Economic Analysis of Crime; Selected Readings.* Springfield, IL.: Charles C. Thomas, 1976

The 41 articles in this volume center primarily on organized crime and the economic impact of its illegal activities on the American consumer.

The editors maintain that a more professional, 'strategic' analysis of the criminal underworld, drawing heavily on modern economies and business administration, could help in identifying the incentives and the limitations that apply to organized crime; in evaluating the different kinds of costs and losses due to crime; in restructuring laws and programs to minimize the costs, wastes, and injustices that crime entails; and in restructuring the business environment in which organized crime occurs with a view to reducing crime or at least its worst consequences. (NCJRS)

● Lustgarten, Edgar. *The Illustrated Story of Crime.* Chicago: Follett Publishing, 1976. $7.95

This well-written and copiously illustrated book at once impresses one as an ideal gift for the student of crime. The book covers seven main topics: gangs and gansters, city cases (white collar crime), political murders, kidnapping, crime without responsibility: pleas of insanity, sex crimes, and crimes without a criminal: cases unsolved. Discussed within its pages are the Boston Strangler, Al Capone, Peter Griffiths, Patty Hearst, Bruno Hauptmann, the Kefauver commission, the Kennedy assination, prohibition, the Teapot Dome Affair, and many others.

Aimed at the crime afficionado, the book is of value to the criminologist as a concise review of many long-forgotten cases from American and English jurisprudence. Admittedly, the book is not meant to be an exhaustive history of crime, a scientific or medical work or a criminological thesis. It is, however, the recollections of a lawyer in the criminal courts, a capsule view of the depravity, morbidity and grief which everyday manifests itself in the arena of life.

—Daniel P. King

● MacNamara, Donal E.J. and Edward Sagarin. *Sex, Crime and the Law.* New York: Macmillan/The Free Press, 1977. $12.95

MacNamara and Sagarin have keyed their analysis to the sex crime provisions of the Model Penal Code and make a strong case for greater uniformity and less hysteria in state laws relating to sex crimes. They present a wealth of well-chosen materials on the incidence of sex-related criminality, on the wide variations in both the definitions of and penalties for prohibited sex acts among the states, some comparative materials from foreign countries, and well-reasoned arguments in favor of decriminalizing such victimless 'crimes' as consensual homosexual relations between adults in private, fornication, adultery and statutory rape (as distinguished from carnal abuse of very young children), and the currently controversial obscenity-pornography laws.

Criminal court judges, probation and parole officers, sociologists and psychologists, law enforcement and prosecution personnel, and, above all, state legislators and public opinion leaders will find this book important, provocative and a stimulus for change in an area which cries out for reform.

—Charles W. Lindner

● Neier, A. *Crime And Punishment — A Radical Solution.* New York,: Stein And Day, 1976

This text presents a series of recommendations which call for the restructuring of public policy on street crime through decriminalization of less serious crimes and revision of the methods of sentencing and punishment.

The author points out the inequalities of the existing criminal justice process, which expends a disproportionate amount of time and money dealing with crimes that harm no one while affording inadequate protection against serious crimes. In the first section of this text, the author offers proposals for redirecting the energies of law enforcement to make it more effective in

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Perspectives on violent crimes against the elderly

By STEPHEN L. DANDRILLI

Politicians, sociologists, religious and ivic groups, law enforcement agencies and usiness organizations will all agree that iolent crime against the elderly has be-ome a major social problem. Many studies n the subject, however, conclude that our enior citizens are not being victimized at a ate disproportionate to their relative share f the population, although the same re-orts also conclude that the aged are 'natural victims" of crime.

In a society that prides itself on tech-ological, social and political advances, it eems ironic that the outlook for the grow-ng numbers of our elderly is grim.

"The Challenge of Crime in a Free ociety," published in 1968 by the Presi-lents' Commission on Law Enforcement nd Administration of Justice, refers to a lational Opinion Research Corporation NORC) survey on victimization by age. rimes against those age 60 and over repre-ented 11.6 percent of the survey's total, while the age group accounted for 14.0 ercent of the population at that time. ome years later, in May 1977, a Congres-ional study also found that the nation's lderly are not victimized by crime at a lisproportionately higher rate than the rest f the population. Both reports, however, oncluded that the aged suffer consider-bly more from crime than other segments f the population.

The NORC study disclosed that bur-laries were the most common crime gainst the senior citizen, accounting for 1.7 percent of the total reported. Bur-lary was defined by the researchers as the nlawful entering of a building to commit felony or a theft — whether force was sed or not.

What makes the elderly the "natural vic-ims" of violent crime, and what happens o them as a result of this?

Our older Americans tend to live alone, hich serves to increase their vulnerability. ue to the infirmities of age, they are in eneral, physically weaker than younger eople and are less capable of defending hemselves or escaping from dangerous ituations. This invites frequent and re-eated criminal attacks. Many of our elder-y are poor and live in high crime areas, reating a situation that makes them avail-ble targets of those who would be their ost likely assailants.

In other instances, the older crime vic-im lives in a luxury apartment in the cen-er city or in a specious house in the sub-rbs. The victim is viewed by the criminal o be fairly well-off, living a comfortable xistence on hard-earned savings.

The effects of crime against the aged are sually devastating in terms of physical suf-ering and psychological and emotional rauma. According to Paul H. Hahn, author f *Crimes Against the Elderly*, fear of rime "determines too much of the be-avior of our elderly in today's apartments, ousing projects, and deteriorating neigh-orhoods where many of them own their wn homes. Fear drives them into further olation — even to the point of having adequate food and sanitary conditions. ear contributes to their increasing with-rawal from the dignified pursuit of the ocial and religious activities that every citi-en should have the right to seek out and njoy."

Violent crime against the elderly is a ational social problem that not only rodes our style of life but also eats away t our tax dollars. It is not limited to urban closer by means of advanced communica-tion and travel, experience an equal share of the problem.

The economic impact has become a national concern. It involves the costs of caring for the victims (in some cases for indemnifying them for their losses), appre-hending perpetrators, trying those caught and imprisoning those convicted. Another cost, which is often overlooked, is that of developing preventive measures against the occurrence or recurrence of such crime.

In August 1975, Arthur S. Flemming, Commissioner of Aging, urged the estab-lishment of working agreements at all levels of government that would create a pool of resources to deal with crimes against the aged. The President's Task Force on Aging, in 1970, had been charged to achieve for the elderly maximum security, dignity and independence and to conduct a critical ex-amination of their problems, review public and private assistance efforts, appraise the effectiveness of programs then in operation and suggest improvements.

Recently, LEAA issued long-awaited guidelines for proposals under its new "Community Anticrime Program" and is involved in joint funding programs in Chi-cago, New York, Los Angeles and Mil-waukee. The FBI is working with the De-partment of Housing and Urban Develop-ment and the Department of Health, Edu-cation and Welfare in instituting crime re-duction efforts in many cities across the country. Syracuse, New York and Plain-field, New Jersey, for example, are utilizing LEAA money for safety programs in public housing for the aged.

In other cities, local programs have been set up to counsel and advise senior citizens on how to cope with crime. Participating bodies include religious, business and citi-zen groups in which senior citizens them-selves are often directly involved.

Block watchers and Dial-A-Ride pro-grams in Middletown, Ohio provide obser-vation and reporting facilities on any un-usual neighborhood activities and make transportation available to the elderly. The Crime Resistance Task Force in Wilming-ton, Delaware is promoting programs de-signed to persuade senior citizens to carry their money in hidden sewn-in pockets, to lock their doors and windows, and to go places in groups rather than alone. The Wil-mington program also tries to encourage re-tired and volunteer lawyers to advise aged crime victims to testify against their assail-ants. The community college in Allegheny County, Pennsylvania holds classes on se-curity training for the elderly.

A dramatic example of a citizen's group that vigorously addressed itself with success to this problem is the Anticrime Crusade in Indianapolis. A day after a 90-year-old woman was struck on the head and robbed in the street in 1962, a group of 30 women representing a cross-section of the Hoosier capital met to develop ways of making the streets safer. By the late 1960s, the organization had over 50,000 women members in 14 operating divisions. It urged the city to improve street lighting; it secured jobs for young people and helped dropouts return to school, and it involved thousands of adolescents in social service and volunteer work. Programs were established to clean up the slums. Court operations were observed and their short-comings publicized. The group helped parole officers in their work, campaigned for police raises and formed block clubs to improve ghetto neighborhoods.

Programs similar to that in Indianapolis have been initiated in other major cities throughout the country, and smaller com-munities are also forming organizations and taking other measures to cope with their crimes against the elderly.

A major obstacle to law enforcement is the lack of valid statistics, brought on by the fact that many crimes are not reported. Elderly people are particularly reluctant to report offenses against themselves for fear of reprisal. Many feel that if no physical injuries were involved, there is no need to report crimes, while other harbor the feel-ing that nothing could be done about the crimes even if they were reported. Claims that crimes against the aged are decreasing are undoubtedly influenced by this phe-nomenon. However, law enforcement agencies who understand this statistical drawback have not reduced their efforts in combarting crimes against the elderly.

In November 1976, the New York City

Continued on Page 9

Reviews of new books in criminal justice

The Signs of Crime: A Field Manual for Police. By David Powis. The John Jay Press, 444 West 56 Street, New York, NY 10019. 236 pp. Indexed Illus.

Worthwhile literature related to the in-vestigative function is relatively rare, par-ticularly as it addresses the operational en-vironment and methods of identifying and observing crime. David W. Powis, Deputy Assistant Commissioner of the London Metropolitan Police, has put together a book which makes a significant contribu-tion to the field, and will prove worthwhile reading to anyone involved in crime con-trol efforts. The Signs of Crime addresses many areas with which the experienced police officer or investigator will be famil-iar, but it is unlikely that even the most veteran officer will fail to find something of value in this manual.

Commissioner Powis brings 31 years of his own police experience, and that of many of his colleagues, to bear in focusing on such topics as serious crimes in progress, motor vehicle thefts, stolen property, mug-gers, searches and child abuse. Comprehen-sive appendices address a wide range of topics which will be of specific interest to investigators and patrol officers.

Although this book was written by a member of the British police service much of it has special significance for law en-forcement officers everywhere. At times the reader may encounter minor difficul-ties with the language and jargon but this should be of little concern, particularly since the author provides a comprehensive glossary of words and phrases. The book is important both as a reference tool and as a compendium of approaches to the recogni-tion and handling of a wide range of crimes.

The book should serve as adjunct read-

control, prevention or investigation, and should prove invaluable as a training aid for new police officers or investigators. This reviewer finds it to be one of the more interesting and worthwhile crime-related publications to be published in a long time, and recommends it highly as an important addition to the library of anyone involved in or interested in practical approaches to crime control.

—Richard H. Ward

• • •

Pocket Guide for Crime Scene Investiga-tors. By John B. Lurvey and J.I. Galan. American Police Academy, 615 Headquar-ters Building, 2000 P Street, N.W., Wash-ington, D.C. 20036. 1978. 96 pp. Paper $3.50.

After reading its ambitious introduc-tion, I was somewhat disappointed by this compact (4x6) booklet. Its title and pocket size led me to expect that it would provide step-by-step directions, perhaps in checklist form to aid the working detective at a crime scene; instead, its didactic sryle and narrative format cause it to read more like a chapter on forensic science from a crimi-nology textbook which just happens to be printed on small pages, rather than a "guidebook."

The sections on photography, firearms, crime scene search and sketching contain some good, solid material; but while 17 pages are devoted to photography and another 17 to firearms, only one page deals with sex crimes evidence, and a mere page and a half with packaging and transporting evidence. The book does not lend itself to ready reference by an investigator in the field. It contains several photographs of murder victims which are totally inappro-priate and out of context, and which ap-pear to have little value other than to sen-

it seems rather overpriced. The idea of a compact, concise field manual for investi-gators is a sound one; reworked, this mate-rial could be presented in a very beneficial manner. However, in its present form, it misses the mark.

—Harry O'Reilly

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Errata: Charles S. Chamberlin's name was inadvertently omitted from his review of classic crime books in the April 4 edition.

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By HUGO J. MASINI

Looking back, looking ahead as AAPLE hits crossroads

In my capacity as President of the American Academy for Professional Law Enforcement, this will be my last article for *Law Enforcement News*. During the two years of my presidency, my feelings about the necessiry for an association compossed of educationally qualified and professionally oriented police officers from all ranks has strengthened. In this final column, I would like to trace the development of AAPLE, briefly list some of the accomplishments of the organization, and discuss some of the implications of a professional association like the Academy.

The shift of the modem concept of police professionalism from mythology to action is an enterprise typical of our times. In its beginning stages, a handful of police officers found that the traditional organization did not satisfy the hunger for professional development of their new social group. The existing employee associations which they could join were primarily social or labor oriented. Of course, as practical men, many police officers found these associations useful. However, as philosophical and class-conscious men, many found them mundane, intellectually sterile and too restraining.

The dissatisfaction with the overwhelming paternalism of police departments and the lack of intellectually oriented employee associaitons lay behind the appealing and aesthetic concept of a professional police force. For course, some saw the movement toward developing a comprehensive professional association as essentially inappropriate. The International Association of Chiefs of Police had been in existence for sometime and was the principal voice for police professionalism. But the membership and organizational structure of IACP excluded many police officers and tended to allocate a disproportionate voice in organizational activity to smaller departments. The IACP did not have membership provisions for a large segment of police officers who felt that they too symbolized the professional law enforcement officer. It was heavily management-oriented, it did not set any minimum educational requirements for its membership, and it did not emphasize the tremendous necessity for rigorous and innovative research and debate.

In response to the perceived need for a more ecumeneal professional association, the Academy of Police Science (APS) was formed in New York in 1958. This organization was composed of members of various law enforcement agencies located primarily in the New York metropolitan area. Although the organization had many very notable members, its impact on policing was limited and confined primarily to the geographic area from which it drew its members.

A second organization, the Law Enforcement Association of Professional Standards, Education, and Ethical Practices (LEAPS) was established in St. Louis in 1970 and composed of members of various law enforcement agencies and professionals in law enforcement related fields. LEAPS had chapters in several states but was a rather small organization with limited membership.

Although both APS and LEAPS were functioning on a local scale, the national impact of these two organizations was extremely small. A merger of the two groups was suggested as a possible strategy to increase interest and impact of the association and, with the assistance of funding provided by the Police Foundation, this amalgamation was completed in 1974. The name chosen by the board of directors for the new organization, based to a great extent upon membership recommendations, was the American Academy for Professional Law Enforcement. AAPLE was incorporated as a non-profit organization, a national office was established in New York, and an executive director, with supporting administrative staff, was appointed to coordinate the programs of the organization.

After AAPLE was formed and pushed out into a world where outside financial assistance was scarce, the organization had to rely solely on membership dues and contributions for support. Although both APS and LEAPS had been self-sufficient, their memberships were not as broadly-based as the new organization and they did not have to deal with the tremendously high expectations raised as a result of the merger.

The initial difficulties caused by the transition to a fully self-sufficient organization were enourmous but have now been successfully overcome. The Academy, with a membership of over 1,400 college educated police officers, administrators, and police edueators is the largest organization other than the IACP representing the views of professionals in the field. Excluding the executive secretary, AAPLE is run totally by volunteers who are committed to ensuring that the organization reaches its goals and that its programs are implemented. An executive director coordinates the programs of the organization and disseminates information about the Academy.

Under the Academy's existing constitution, local chapters are given wide autonomy and are strongly encouraged to develop their own programs, seminars, and activities. Local chapters tailor their activities to local needs, and the diversity of local seminars and symposiums have been one of the organizations strongest assets. There are presently eight fully chartered AAPLE chapters and several formational chapters. The chartered chapters include the Metropolitan New York, Connecticut, Michigan, Eastern Missouri, Western New York (Buffalo), Long Island, Chicago Region, and Mid-America Chapters. Formational chapters presently exist in Massachusetts, Califomia, and Washington, D.C.

Program activities at the national level have included seminars and symposiums on crime reporting and planning, community service as a police patrol function, rape, corruption, higher education for police, allocation of police resources, and professionalism and unionization of the police.

In the early stages of its development, the Academy's major effort has focused on the development of practical, comprehensive and relevent programs that will be meaningful to the law enforcement community and deal with important issues and needs within the profession. In adopting this type of program, the Academy is guided by a desire to achieve, as a minimum, two major goals: the stimulation of objective and high-level discussions of practical police problems, and the creation of the means for disseminating the most current information available on new developments in police science to the widest possible audience. Although we are at a point where the achievement of these two objectives is possible, there is a great deal of work to be done.

In retrospect, certain elements of the underground faith in police professionalism now seem absurd. But no matter how smugly we snicker at some of the early rhetoric and articulated goals of those involved in the movement toward professionalism, there is a pervasive feeling that all police officers will somehow be its beneficiaries. Police professionalism is, of course, still a mythologieal statement rather than one of fact. But there is a great deal of movement from myth to reality and, just as no genuine archetypal figure from the mythologies of the past ever dies, the concept of professional law enforcement officers is proving to be equally resistant to extinction.

The Academy realizes that in order to have a truly national impact, it is necessary to further develop and strengthen its research and communication effort. To achieve this goal, a series of potential research projects have been developed by members of the Academy and have been submitted for funding consideration. An increased research role is seen as a key to the future of viability of AAPLE. The organization must develop comprehensive and aggressive programs that will address pressing and complex criminal justice issues and keep their membership interested.

During the last two years, the road that AAPLE has traveled has not been an easy one. Public acceptance of a professional police force is not widespread, largely because, in an age where everyone seeks to be identified as a professional, the rhetoric of professionalism is not terribly convincing. The public needs proof of professionalism before they will associate the term with a particular group. Verbal assurances must be based on reality and, when performance does not conform to rhetoric, the assurances become cant. Although that proof of professionalism has been lacking, I am hopeful that the American Academy for Professional Law Enforcement can play a major role in successfully providing the documentation.

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May 2, 1978

combating crime. Changes in public policy aimed at mitigating the causes of crime are also proposed. Recommendations are provided on decriminalization of consensual sexual relations, possession of drugs, and status offenses; strict limitations on gun ownership; police management policies which allow police corruption; and reforms of social agencies to reduce family disruption caused by these bureaucracies. In the second part of this text, the author proposes an end to plea bargaining, abolishment of parole, abandonment of the rehabilitative model of corrections, use of prison as punishment for serious crimes, and adoption of a policy of deterrence with respect to imprisonment. (NCJRS)

● Parker, D.B. *Crime By Computer.* New York: Scribner's, 1976

Case histories of ingenious computer-aided crimes are presented.

Written in a style and using language easily understood by a person with minimal comprehension of computer jargon, enough specific information is provided to make the reader aware of faults in computer hardware and software design and to suggest ways that these security loopholes may be closed. Among the examples used are a kidnapping with payment made through automated bank stations; the infamous Equity Funding Insurance fraud; the first prosecuted case of computer software theft through telephone terminals, and a case of arson of a computer installation. Other crimes aided by or perpetrated on computers include embezzlement, bank theft, data eradication, consumer abuse, gambling with the illegal aid of computers, and violations of data privacy concerning mental patients. (NCJRS)

● Schafer, S. *Introduction To Criminology.* Reston, VA.: Reston Publishing Company, 1976

The selective emphasis of this textbook is on the principles and guiding ideas of the field of criminology.

Its intention is to enable the reader to understand the basic thoughts and fundamental facts and problems of criminology without getting bogged down in statistics and temporary theories. The book is divided into two sections: the nature of crime and the control of crime. The former covers such areas as the concept and extent of crime and the development of the crime problem as we know it today. The second section of the work includes coverage of punishments, the death penalty, and imprisonment. The final chapter describes the status of flexible institutions of sentencing and punishment. (NCJRS)

● Schafer, S., ed. *Readings in Contemporary Criminology.* Reston, Va.: Reston Publishing, 1976

A collection of 20 readings which deal with current theories of criminology, political crime, organized crime, white collar crime, and modern approaches to corrections.

The first selections in this anthology discuss the fear of crime in the United States and review new trends in the orientation of criminology. Four selections follow which discuss political crimes. Other current types of criminal activity are examined in subsequent chapters, including organized crime, white collar crime, burglary, and violent crime. Finally, several aspects of correctional practice and philosophy are discussed. These include deterrence, diversion, behavior modification, offender employment, and victim compensation. (NCJRS)

● Short, J.F., Jr., ed. *Delinquency, Crime and Society.* Chicago: University of Chicago Press 1976

In the first part Harold Finestone traces the evolution of the theoretical perspectives with which Shaw and McKay approached their data and which, in turn, guided their empirical inquiries. The need for greater insight into the relationship between young people and society is highlighted by William Simon, Joseph E. Puntil, and Emil Peluso. Albert J. Reiss, Jr. presents a searching inquiry into conclusions reached by Shaw and McKay regarding delinquency in lower-income status groups.

Part II, Walter Miller and James Short focus on forces of change external to gangs which are related to gang adaptations and stability. Chapters in Part III apply the work of Shaw and McKay to two African countries. Weinberg compares factors related to delinquency in Accra, a cosmopolitan metropolis in Ghana, with findings reported in the early Shaw and McKay studies and in more recent studies in this country. Marshall B. Clinard and Daniel J. Abbot compare two slum communities in Kampala, Uganda.

The final section of the book addresses the complex relationships between research, theory, and social policies designed to control crime and delinquency. Donald R. Cressey applies the 'delinquency area' notion to the problem of corporate crime. Charles Reasons, Lois Kaplan, and Harvey Goldberg discuss the role of the criminal justice system in relation to the control of organized crime. Walter Reckless, Simon Dinitz, Barbara Kay, Sheldon Glueck, Eleanor Glaser, and Marvin Wolfgang focus on ideas and programs oriented toward juvenile delinquents. The book closes with Hans Mattick's stinging indictment of the entire criminal justice system as arbitrary, discriminatory, and ineffective, in law and in practice. (NCJRS)

● Spergel, I.A. *Interactions Between Community Structure, Delinquency, and Social Policy In The Inner City.* Beverly Hills, CA.: Sage Publications, 1976

An interorganizational analysis of four Chicago communities is presented to illustrate how variations in community structure are related to variations in delinquency and its control.

In the introductory section of this work, the author provides background information, a preliminary model of community structure, and data on population and delinquency characteristics of four inner city Chicago areas: Heart of Chicago (labeled as a "communal" community), Pilsen (A "Pluralist" community), Little Village (A "transitional" community), and Near West Side (A "controlled" community). The author then compares aspects of these community structures and their relation to units of the juvenile justice system. A typology of communities is then developed which focuses on the generation of different patterns of delinquency. Finally, current strategies of delinquency prevention are analyzed and criticized in light of the findings on community structures. (NCJRS)

● Stronge, W.B. and L.R. McPheters, eds. *Economics of Crime and Law Enforcement.* Springfield, Ill.: Charles C. Thomas, 1976

This text is a collection of 24 contemporary writings that deal with economic interpretations of crime and law enforcement services.

Divided into four sections, it first covers the theoretical models of criminal behavior, thus providing a framework for later analysis. In the second section, many of these models are tested. The economic aspects of society's response to crime through law enforcement systems are reviewed in the third section. Finally, section four illustrates the diverse nature of the economist's research tools which have been applied to the criminal justice system. (NCJRS)

● Sudnow, D. *Normal Crimes.* New York: Praeger Publishers, 1976

Researchers have suggested that the use of official classificatory schema for criminological research is questionable since, due to plea bargaining, statistics do not reflect the actual offenses committed.

In the actual operations of the administrative legal system, offenses are regularly reduced to other offenses. The latter of which are not necessarily or situationally included in the former, "normal crimes" are defined as those occurrences whose typical features — the way they usually occur, the characteristics of persons who commit them, typical victims and scenes — are known and attended to by the public defender. Over the course of their interaction and repeated "bargaining" discussions, the public defender and District Attorney develop a set of instated recipes for reducing original charges to lesser offenses for these normal crimes. However, the specific content of any reduction is such that the reduced offense may bear no obvious relation to the offense originally charged — the reduction of burglary to petty theft for example. This report examines the operations of a public defender system to assess the justification for the position that by sociologically regarding, rather than criticizing, rates of statistics and the categories employed to assemble them, one learns about the "rate producing agencies" and the assembling process. (NCJRS)

● Velie, Lester. *Desperate Bargain: Why Jimmy Hoffa Had to Die.* New York: Readers Digest Press, 1977. $10.00

Desperate Bargain is a forceful and eminently readable book concerning the life and death of James R. Hoffa, one of the most powerful union leaders in American history. It is written in a honest, straightforward style and is paced in a manner that makes it difficult to put down. A book loaded with juicy tidbits and inside information, it will undoubtedly appeal to a wide spectrum of the population, including sociologists, unionists, criminologists and the just plain curious. It is also an example of investigative reporting at its best, and is in the tradition of Woodward and Bernstein of Watergate fame. Reading much like a good mystery novel, it is a book which is as readable for its entertainment value as it is for its informational content.

Velie is also enormously successful in his attempt to paint a detailed portrait of the complex and often paradoxical Jimmy Hoffa. Despite an eighth grade education Hoffa is presented as an abundantly energetic man with an unusually facile intellect. At the same time, Velie also clearly portrays Hoffa as vain, arrogant, amoral and almost totally absorbed by an unceasing quest for power. The author is weakest, however, in his attempts to document the psychosocial causes for Hoffa's personal and psychological development. Appearing somewhat out of his depth here, Velie's treatment is at best superficial. Despite this relatively minor flaw, along with some occasional redundancy, the book's readability and solid documentation of facts make it extremely worthwhile reading. Its bold, broad-stroked portrait of Jimmy Hoffa, and the myriad of intimate detail regarding the life styles of Hoffa and his underworld associates further serve to provide a compelling reading experience.

—Allen Alexander

● Walsh, Marilyn B. *The Fence: A New Look at the World of Property Theft.* Westport, Conn.: Greenwood Press, 1977

This analysis of the professional receiver of stolen goods has as its focus the contribution of the receiver to the maintenance of an organized system for the distribution of stolen goods. The research on which it is based includes examination of data obtained from police investigative files and interviews with informants used by the police.

—A.E. Simpson

● Yochelson, S. *Criminal Personality, V 1.* New York: Jason Aronson, 1976

Incorporating fifteen years of research, intensive therapy, and follow-up studies, this book presents a detailed description of criminal thinking and acting patterns which refute common theories of criminality.

The author maintains that the assumptions about the criminal mind and the sociologic and psychologic theories of crime causation, which are the basis for current rehabilitation efforts, tend to reinforce criminal behavior patterns instead of correcting them. The author illustrates the futility of traditional corrective approaches, pointing out that analysis and investigation of causative factors serve only to support the criminal's view of himself as the "victim" of his own feelings, his family, and society. The report also refutes the sterotype of the criminal as the subject of early emotional or socioeconomic deprivation, as it establishes that the same thought patterns exist among all criminal types, regardless of their educational, social, and economic backgrounds.

The first two chapters in this text cover the methodology and approach of this study, an account of how the criminal functions in his own environment — at home, in the neighborhood, at school, and at work — is then provided. The authors then outline the 'criminal thinking patterns' discovered during their research. (NCJRS)

Political Terrorism

● Alexander, Yonah, ed. *International Terrorism: National, Regional, and Global Perspectives.* New York: Praeger, 1976. $23.50 ($5.95pb)

As former Ambassador to the United Nations Arthur J. Goldberg points out in the forward, this timely and worthwhile book makes "a commendable start toward filling a gap in contemporary scholarship by analyzing and interpreting, with objectivity and clarity, the many aspects of this serious problem, which is of importance to all who are deeply concerned with the maintenance of peace and justice both home and abroad."

The book is written by noted authorities who have spent many years researching and publishing books and articles related to terrorism. Indeed, this is no rapidly patched together piece of journalism meant to capitalize on the notoriety terrorism is receiving today; rather, it is a collection of studies attempting to give a historical, philosophical and political perspective to the many and seemingly disparate acts of political violence, which we label terrorist acts, that are taking place almost daily in some part of the world.

The editor, Yonah Alexander, is to be commended for this book; it will prove valuable to anyone wishing to learn more about the continual political terrorism that takes place throughout the world.

—Ronald McVey

● Alexander, Yonah and Seymour M. Finger, eds. *Terrorism: Interdisciplinary Perspectives.* New York: John Jay Press, 1977. $15.00 ($5.95pb)

This book attempts to define international terrorism and to evaluate some of the effective approaches used to curb it. Sixteen contributors examine terrorism in terms of psychology, the military, governmental legislation, computer statistics, history, nuclear proliferation, civil liberties and the media. In the Forward, Hans J. Morgenthau states: "As the experience of organized armed citizens laying down conditions for the government to fulfill on the threat to live the reaction of the government to such a challenge be novel. It is the great merit of this collection of essays to consider the issues raised by contemporary terrorism in this spirit of unprecedented novelty and thereby to contribute significantly to the solution of the issues raised." (PA)

● Bell, J.B. *Strategy, Tactics, And Terror — An Irish Perspective.* New York: Praeger Publishers, 1976

Overview of the social, economic, political, and historical background to terrorist violence in Northern Ireland including sketches of the perspectives of the major groups involved in the conflict.

The groups described are the British Army, the Provisional Irish Republican Army, the official Irish Republican Army and the Protestant militants. The analysis concludes that all participants feel that the violence they carry out is legitimate and all act within a tradition that authorizes their strategies and limits their tactics. (NCJRS)

● Berney, Donald W. *American Government for Law Enforcement Training.* Chicago: Nelson-Hall, 1976. $18.95

This text explores the working of American government at national, state, and local levels from the perspectives of the law enforcement officer. It describes the institutions and governmental structures — legislative, executive, and judicial. It traces the machinations of a hypothetical law relating to police affairs through a congressional committee, enactment, and eventual veto. (PA)

● Butler, R.E. *Terrorism In Latin America.* New York: Praeger Publishers, 1976

Overview of the social, economic, and political origins of Latin American terrorism, the philosophy and methods of terrorist groups, and case studies of the tupamaros of Uraguay and the 'Robin Hood' terrorism in Argentina.

Latin American peasants are moving from the country to the cities at a rate of about 8 percent transient masses have a great potential for unstable social and political conditions. The Cuban Revolution and the firm establishment of Fidel Castro provided a political and philosophical base in Latin America for the spread of a doctrine that could take advantage of these social and economic conditions. The author asserts that an important factor in Latin American terrorism is the fact that Latin American culture naturally lends itself to the spectacular and the daring. His own research on the cultural traditions of Latin America, particularly Brazil, indicates a penchant for folk heroes of action, such as Fidel Castro in Cuba and Pele in Brazil. (NCJRS)

● Freedman, R.O. *Soviet Policy Toward International Terrorism.* New York: Praeger Publishers, 1976

The Soviet Union has attempted to balance the disparate goals of opposition to terrorist activities to which it is itself vulnerable and support of a leading anti-western terrorist force in the Middle East. (NCJRS)

● Puqua, Paul. *Terrorism: The Executive's Guide to Survival.* Houston: Gulf Publishing, 1978, $12.95

Terrorism — The Executive's Guide to Survival provides detailed, step-by-step instructions on what you can do to protect yourself, your family, and your company from bombers, kidnappers, and extortionists. The book describes the many, sensible precautions you should take to ensure maximum protection with minimum expense and effort.

This book is strictly a how-to approach. Practical knowledge replaces abstract theory in treating such subjects as handling mail bombs and bomb threats, preventing and handling kidnappings, search techniques and evacuation procedures, and how to prepare a risk study. Also explored in easy-to-understand, nontechnical terms are the various security devices such as alarm systems, detection devices and mail screening equipment. (PA)

rorism *In The United Stotes.* New York: Praeger Publishers, 1976

Analysis of selected movements of organized political terrorism including The Ku Klux Klan, The Mollies, Labor Violence, Johann Most, The Weathermen, and The Symbionese Liberation Army.

There have been occasional outbreaks of political terrorism in the United States during the past 200 years, but most of these have been local and limited in scope. None of the terrorist movements succeeded in achieving its aims; most resulted in repression and an increase in the powet of the very institutions that the terrorists were attacking. In those few cases in which terrorist activity had been credited with effectuating radical change — particularly in the case of the Ku Klux Klan of the Post-Civil War period — closer examination has revealed that the change occurred in spite of, rather than due to, the terrorists' activities. (NCJRS)

● Parry, A. *Terrorism — From Robespierre to Arafat.* New York: Vanguard Press, 1976

The author combines his historical analyses with detailed descriptions of the activities of terrorist groups to present a harsh criticism of the nature and methods of terrorism. Aftet a brief introduction to the authot's views on the characteт of terrorism, the text turns to an analysis of the event which the authot views as the beginning of modern terrorism: Robspierre's Great Terror of 1793-94. Furthet historical developments in the history of terrorism are then examined, including the Russian Revolution, the American Anarchist Movement, and the politieal terrorism of such men as Lenin, Trotsky, Stalin, and Hitler. More modern manifestations of terrorism are examined in the third part of this text, including terrorist movement in China, South America, the United States, Ireland, Vietnam, the Middle East, and Africa. In partieular, the author examines the philosophies and actions of such men as Mao Tse-Tung, Guevara, Marighella, Huey Newton, and Arafat. Finally, an analysis of the evolution of terrorism and the unlque aspects of terrorism in tecent times is presented. (NCJRS)

● Rosenbaum, H. Jon and Petet C. Sedetberg, eds. *Vigilante Politics.* Philadelphia: University of Pennsylvania Press, 1976

Collection of papers by historians, political scientists, sociologists, and psychologists analyzing the goals, tactics, persoonalities, and political roles of vigilantes in different societies.

Papers are divided into four sections. The first section is devoted to theory and offers a typology of vigilantism. Part 2 covers vigilante episodes in the United States, while Part 3 places vigilantism in a comparative perspective, with examples from Asia, Africa, and Burope. The final chapter contains concluding observations by the editors, including recommendations to guide future research. (NCJRS)

● Watson, F.M. *Political Terrorism — The Threat and the Response.* Washington, D.C.: Robert B. Luce, 1976

This book considers the nature, methods, characteristics, supportets, and consequences of, as well as responses to politicál terrorism.

The author examines how terrorism works through illustrations which include Black Septembet, the Tupamaros, the Japanese Red Army, the Weather Underground, the Symbionese Libetation Front, and the Manson Family. The kinds of organizations which eommit terrorism are compared on the basis of their origins, goals, ideology, and tactics: A basic strategy is then suggested for combatting terrorism which emphasizes the use of reasonable fotce. The appendix contains a chronology of significant terrorist incidents between 1968 and 1975 inclusive. A list of 97 organizations worldwide which practice terrorism is also included. (NCJRS)

● Weisband, E. *Palestinian Terrorism — Violence, Verbal Strotegy, And Legitimacy.* New York: Praeger Publishers, 1976

Analysis of the social, political, and historical factors in the origin, composition, ideology, and methods of Palestinian terrorist organizations.

The book analyzes major acts of violence committed by these organizations and traces the histoty of changes in their tactics and strategy. The work focuses on the ways in which terrorists justify their actions. Violence in order to be terrorism must be political. (NCJRS)

Narcotics and Drug Abuse

● Bowker, Lee H. *Drug Use Among American Women, Old and Young: Sexuol Oppression and Other Themes.* San Francisco: R and E Research Associates, 1977. $8.00

This book accomplished three tasks. The first is to summarize the existing literature on the female use of legal, illegal, medical, and recreational drugs at all states of the life cycle. Second, there are summaries of the results of nine studies, carried out by the author between 1972 and 1975, of female drug use among school children, college students, and adults. Finally, there is the presentation of a theoretical process model of sexual differentiation and interaction in the use of tecreational drugs by adolescents and college students.

The materials presented in this monograph clearly establish the nature and magnitude of sex differences in the use of drugs. Considerable evidence is offered of the existenee of sexual

there is a brief methodological evaluation of contributions to the female drug abuse literatute from various disciplines and an extensive bibliography. (PA)

● Bowket, Lee H. *Drug Use at a Small Liberol Arts College.* San Francisco: R and E Associates, 1976. $9.00

This study provides information which could be used in determining drug use in other educational institutions with similar conditions. Covered are: self's drug use, petceptions of the peet drug involvement, petceptions of the home drug environment, attitudes toward drug use, needs met by drug use, and demographic variables.

An interesting and well documented study. (PA)

● Julien, Robert M. *A Primer of Drug Action,* 2nd ed. San Francisco: W.H. Freeman, 1978. $14.00 ($6.50 pb)

A Primer of Drug Action is a sensible new approach to drug education. Organized along the lines of a textbook of pharmacology, the book presents a medically accurate discussion of the kanor classes of psychoactive drugs at a level that is easily comprehended by college and advanced high school students with no formal training in biological or medical science. The style throughout is objective, allowing readers to come to their own conclusions about the social and moral issues involved in drug use and abuse. (PA)

● Sabbag, Robert. *Snowblind: A Brief Career in the Cocaine Trode.* Indianapolis: Bobbs-Merrill, 1977. $8.95

This is the uniquely contemporary story of Zachary Swan, a sometime designer of packages fot expensive cosmetics who became an "Adorable Snowman" to affluent Manhattan coraine snorters in the early 1970's by shipping them coke air mail from Colombia packaged in hollowed-out souvenir rolling pins, tribal heads and statues of the Blessed Virgin.

Author Robert Sabbag, born in Boston and educated at the Boston Latin School and Georgetown University, has worked as a news reporter in Boston and Washington and now makes his home in New York City. He is a sophisticated snowbird watcher and you can almost heat his sardonic snicker as he spins his tale of the two non-heroes: Zachary Swan and the White Lady — cocaine, the seductive prisoner in the air mail packages.

Many teaders will find Snowblind offensive because it refutes and even derides some of the pious messages transmitted to the public by our empire-building drug enforcement bureaucracies. The book conveys a brutally realistic message: This is the way things work in the real drug world, and law enforcement agencies, despite their propaganda, just aten't very effective in doing much about it.

—Joseph J. Schott

● Sales, G. *John Maher of Delancey Street.* New York: W.W. Norton, 1976

Account of the development of a San Francisco, California interracial community of ex-addicts and ex-offenders and of the personal stoty of the former addict and convict who started the eommunity.

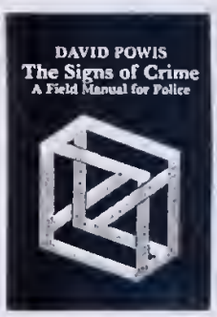
The members of the community operate their own businesses (plumbing, construction, restaurant, auto repair); they have their own high school, vocational college, and credit union; they own residential and commercial real estate in San Francisco. This was built up in just four years, independent of federal aid, welfare, professional social workers, and large foundation funds. This book, relying largely on Maher's own words, tells Mahet's personal story, explains how Delancey Street works, and outlines plans for its future.

The Signs of Crime

A Field Manual for Police

By David Powis

with a Foreword by
Sir Robert Mark
Retired Commissioner, Scotland Yard
and
with a Preface by
P. J. Stead
John Jay College of Criminal Justice



If they want to draw their pensions, uniformed policemen, members of the traffic patrol and any other members of the police might take a good look at this book, a field manual for young constables, handing down to them the thousand and one ways of spotting criminals, compiled during the 31 year's service of David Powis.

Alec Hartley
Manchester Guardlan

The Signs of Crime is aimed at the beat officer, the supervising sergeant and inspector, the men and women at the sharp end of the service. Mr. Powis is suggest(ing) how a police officer can interpret what he sees with his own eyes. Throughout the book he says: *Watch for,* and gives tip after tip on the working methods of criminals petty and major, the characteristics giveaways that distinguish the honest citizen from the crook. In one short, crisp chapter after another, the author gives object lessons on. . .offenses which a reasonably alert urban officer is certain to encounter, from car thefts, shoplifting, prostitution and pimping; the three-card trick; to child abuse and baby battering.

Police

It might be going to far to say that it will supersede that vast book, *Criminal Investigation* by Hans Gross. . .but for me this book contains at least one new fact, or one new stimulus to thought, on every page, and there are 233 big pages. It's about every conceivable aspect of crime prevention and detection, and more than any book I've ever seen it shows those two functions as being the province of the uniformed man. . .I'd like to see it in the hands of everyone in the country.

C. H. Rolph
Police Review

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● Tec, Nechama. *Grass is Green in Surburbia: A Sociological Study of Adolescent Usage of Illicit Drugs.* Roslyn Heights, N.Y.: Libra Publishers, 1977. $7.95

In relying upon the theoretical formulations of Becker, Lindesmith, Merton and Sutherland, this study departs from others by pursuing an eclectic approach to deviance, and by its effort at bringing together survey research, theory, and illegal drug publications.

More specifically an attempt at explaining adolescent marihuana use is made through an examination of three basic adolescent affiliations: the family, school, and peers. After relating each and all of these areas of interaction to marihuana use, the results show that rewarding familial experiences not only curtail direct experiences with marihuana, but are capable of preventing exposure to drug using friends. (PA)

● Weston, P.B. and R.W. Cole. *Case Studies of Drug Abuse and Criminal Behavior.* Pacific Palisades, Cal.: Goodyear Publishing, 1976

Twenty-two case studies, developed from real-life cases, are arranged by types of criminal activity for purposes of comparison – the groupings include ghetto, runaways, gangs, armed robbery, and drug dealing.

Each of the cases is written in an open-ended style, in that no final solution as to the behavior change is presented. In this manner the action taken by police, probation personnel, the judiciary, and other involved, is left open for review as to whether such legal action meets the demands of the case, and whether it will succeed or fail in changing behavior. (NCJRS)

Victimology

● Bohmer, C. *Judicial Attitudes Toward Rape Victims.* New York: Praeger Publishers, 1976

Research, based on interviews with 38 Philadelphia judges, to determine their attitudes toward rape victims who appear in their courtrooms, in order to test the assumption of judges' impartiality.

The judges impressions of the victim – whether she appears to be a genuinely traumatized victim, appears to have acted in at least a partially consenual manner, or appears to be vindictive, was found to affect their courtroom attitudes, and such matter as what evidence would be accepted. Judges were found to be most protective toward child victims. Some responses were said to reflect racial biases. (NCJRS)

● Hendrickson, R. *Ripoffs.* New York: Viking, 1976

This text offers information to citizens on how to protect themselves from violent crimes, thefts, and confidence games, and how to respond before, during, and after a crime is committed.

The author combines information on crime trends, criminal laws, and criminals with specific tips on recognizing the criminal and preventing the crime. Each chapter deals with a particular type of crime, ranging from rape, assault, school violence, obscene phone calls, bicycle theft, kidnapping, and theft of pets to con games and tourist traps. A special section on self defense techniques and community action for crime prevention is included. (NCJRS)

● Hindelang, Michael J. *Criminal Victimization in Eight American Cities; A Descriptive Analysis of Common Theft and Assault.* Cambridge, Mass.: Ballinger Publishing, 1976. $22.50

A pioneering compendium of basic, descriptive information about criminal events, victims, and offenders in personal, household and business crimes. (PA)

● Hindelang, Michael J., Michael R. Gottfredson, and James Garofalo. *Victims of Personal Crimes: An Empirical Foundation for a Theory of Personal Victimization.* Cambridge, Mass.: Ballinger Publishing, 1978. $17.50

Based on extensive empirical data, the authors classify victimization events and victims and develop a theory of personal victimization that emphasizes the concepts of victim lifestyle and exposure to risk. (PA)

● McDonald, W.F., ed. *Criminal Justice and The Victim.* Beverly Hills, Ca.: Sage Publications, Inc., 1976

Collection of 12 articles on original research providing a well-documented look at that little-known role that the victim plays in the criminal justice system.

All phases of the criminal process are examined. The important threshold decision of the victim to activate the criminal process by reporting his victimization to the police is examined in four chapters from different perspectives. The victim's needs and perceptions as he cooperates with the prosecution are carefully documented. Also, the victim's influence on the prosecution and outcome of the case is examined. Other chapters report on new programs for improving the treatment which victims receive from the police, prosecutors, and correctional experts as well as from the victim compensation commissions. (NCJRS)

● Neary, Matthew and Frances Parai, eds. *Rape: The Violent Crime.* American Academy for Professional Law Enforcement with American Book-Stratford Press. New York, 1977. $7.50

This book is a transcript of the Symposium on Rape conducted by the American Academy for Professional Law Enforcement. The transcription is almost literal, with only light editing to book represents a vivid documentation of the concerns surrounding rape, for it offers not only the prepared views of a distinguished panel of speakers, but also their reactions to the often unexpected questions from the audience, as well as the lively discussion which followed each presentation.

Although the symposium transcription in itself would be valuable reading for anyone interested in the legal and psychological implications of rape, the worth of this volume is enhanced by a lengthy and useful appendix, consisting in part of a complete and systematic analysis of the law of rape, the NYCPD's Guidelines for Officers First to Arrive at the Assault Scene, and IACP Tralning Key No. 210, "Interviewing the Rape Victim." These documents, as well as other information in the book, should be easily accessible to anyone, police or civilian, who might have to deal with a rapist or rape victim.

—*Dorothy Bracey*

● Schafer, Stephen. *Victimology: The Victim and His Criminal.* Reston, Va.: Reston Publishing, 1976. $9.75

The book, originally published under the title, *The Victim and his Criminal*, has been revised under a new title and it now puts a heavier emphasis on the conceptual scope of victimology than the original edition had.

Victimology has become a leading focus of attention for universities, law enforcement agencies and more importantly, the public. Victimization, obviously, is as old as crime itself, although its study has never fully developed due to lack of attention and oversimplification by past and present criminologists.

The book begins with a brief history of victimology from the Golden Age up to the present time. Different forms of restitution, retaliations, and punishment by all types of societies from the Middle Ages on, are explained. Among the more important aspects of the book are the discussions of compensatory restitution for crimes committed against them. The latter subject, of course, has generated many questions and is still hotly debated by criminologists. The book also presents comprehensive examinations of crime victims and the criminal-victim relationship. The examinations, which are based on solid evidence derived from empirical research, lend a validity to the book which makes it a must for anyone interested in criminology, and especially for students.

—*Leo Murillo*

● Skogan, Wesley G., ed. *Sample Surveys of the Victims of Crime.* Cambridge, Mass.: Ballinger Publishing, 1976. $20.00

Practical implications of a promising new development in the criminal justice field – the use of victimization surveys to explore the nature of crime and its distribution in the population. (PA)

● Walter, M.J., ed. *Sexual Assault - The Victim and The Rapist.* Lexington, MA.: D.C. Heath and Company, 1976

A collection of 15 articles which raise the complex issues of causes and prevention of rape and show the range of current developments in dealing with the victim and understanding rape.

This book contains a selection of essays by leading figures in this field and the texts of several presentations made at a 1975 conference on rape research and prevention. An examination of assumptions about the nature of sexual assault and how they are related to prevention strategies is first presented. The ways in which the criminal justice system defines, perceives, and handles sexual assaults are then discussed. Several articles on the victims of rape examine the consequences of rape for most victims and review some innovative approaches to lessening these traumas. The prevention of rape, treatment of the rapist, and possible causes of rape are also discussed. Pinally, innovative laws and methods of dealing with the victim and rapist are explored. (NCJRS)

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by Antony E. Simpson, John Jay College of Criminal Justice Library
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Albert J Reiss, Jr., Yale University

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TERRORISM:
Interdisciplinary Perspectives

edited by
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and
Seymour Maxwell Finger, City University of New York
with a Foreword by
Hans J. Morgenthau, New School of Social Research

This book attempts to define international terrorism and to evaluate some of the effective approaches used to curb it. Sixteen contributors examine terrorism in terms of psychology, the military, governmental legislation, computer statistics, history, nuclear proliferation, civil liberties and the media. In the Forward, Hans J Morgenthau states: "As the experience of organized armed citizens laying down conditions for the government to fulfill on the threat to lives and property of other citizens is novel, so must the reaction of the government to such a challenge be novel. It is the great merit of this collection of essays to consider the issues raised by contemporary terrorism in this spirit of unprecedented novelty and thereby to contribute significantly to the solution of the issues raised."

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This anthology incorporates a wide ranga of contamporary selactions on topics typically covared in a first course in criminology or criminal justice. Raadings axamine origins and causas of crima, as well as social deviancas (drug addiction, prostitution, etc.) and their ralation to the law and social structure. Crima control and agencies of control (police, courts, prisons) are criticelly explored. Special attantion is peid to different crima categories (organized and profassionel, violent "personal," whita collar, victimless) to sensitize raadars to the inherent complexities of the criminel justice system.

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3 Crime and Criminal Justice: Issues in Public Policy Analysis

Edited by John A. **Gardiner,** University of Illinois at Chicago Circle Michael A. **Mulkey,** National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice
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Tha articles in this voluma provida a survey of the fundamental issues that must ba addressed in any analysis of tha policias which — consciously or unconsciously — govern crime and criminal justice in America. Covaring a wide ranga of crime, law-enforcement, and criminel-justice problems that confront stata and local law anforcemant agencias, contributers to the collaction isolata the vague and contradictory policy goals governing these agancies and exposa tha ditemmas which they must hendla.

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Bridging the gap between emplrical data and explanatory theory, this study brings together participant observation and black studies literatura on povarty end ghetto lifa, and synthesizes it with criminological investigations. The author's stated objective is to detarmine just how usaful a cultural interpretation of violenca is in understanding criminal homicida, aggravated assault, forcible rapa, and robbary committed by blacks in the contemporery United States.

5 Sexual Assault: The Victim and the Rapist

Edited by Marcia J. **Walker** and Stanley L. **Brodsky,** The University of Alabama
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Rita James **Simon,** Institute of Criminology, Jerusalem
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The response to violent crime against America's elderly

Continued from Page 7

Police Department set up a program establishing area senior eitizen anticrime units. The squads work with the city's Department for the Aging as well as with other public, private, social and related agencies that might be able to assist the elderly crime victim or potential victim.

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On the Federal level, a bill was introduced in Congress last year by Representative Edward Roybal (D-California) and John Hammerschmidt (R-Arkansas) that would provide compensation to the elderly victims of crime. Up to $1,000 would be made available through state programs to victims age 62 or older for physical injuries or loss of essential property.

An interesting turn in crime against the elderly was revealed in a report entitled "Social and Economic Characteristics of the Older Population, 1974," released by the Bureau of the Census in November 1975. In a section on crime victimization, the report noted that "the population 65 and over suffered about one-fourth as many crimes, relatively, against their person during the first half of 1973 as did the population 12 years old and over, about 15 crimes per 1,000 poulation compared with 64 per 1,000."

"In crimes against household," the report continued, "those headed by a person 65 years and over were victimized to a lesser extent than all households for each of the three household crimes considered. Burglary and household larceny accounted for the great majority of cases."

Apparently, the problems created by crimes against the elderly will be given high priority for action by the nation's legislators and public officials. Legislation will continue to be drafted on the Federal, state and local levels in an effort to fund programs designed to prevent the criminal victimization of the elderly and provide services to elderly crime victims.

O'Grady, 25-year police vet, picked to head Chicago PD

Continued from Page 1

the *Sun-Times*. "And I think he'll get it because he has the ability to communicate with the guy on the street who does the job."

Howard Saffold, who heads the city's Afro-American Patrolmen's League, stated that his organization "wishes the new superintendent well and is willing to work with him if he indicates he sincerely intends to address the needs of the total population of the city, specifically in minority areas."

However, Saffold challenged Bilandic's decision not to honor "the request on the part of the general public for an open selection process," noting that the denial "has automatically tainted public confidence in the individual appointment."

The black leader's reservations were echoed by civic organizations such as the Chicago Law Enforcement Study Group, Citizens Alert and the Alliance to End Repression, but the groups emphasized their willingness to work with the new superintendent, both on community problems and on opening up the selection process for the future.

Jan Bauer, the executive director of the study group seemed to sum up the civic leaders' collective attitude toward the appointment, noting "we were never not for O'Grady."

The new superintendent has inherited a massive selection process of his own to contend with. Spiotto is scheduled to retire from his position as the department's second in command, and observers have speculated that Deputy Superintendent Nolan is the front runner for the post.

Nolan appears to have the support of the department's rank-and-file for his appointment to the number two spot. The president of the Fraternal Order of Police, John M. Dineen, characterized the black executive as a man who knows both the city and the problems of its working police officers, according to the *Sun-Times*, and Herrick said, "I sure hope Nolan makes it as number two."

But O'Grady has yet to announce who will fill the top spots in the department. Upon taking command, he asked the 75 highest police administrators to tender letters of resignation so he will have a free hand in making appointments. He is also faced with a number of high level retirements.

Among the positions that are currently vacant due to attrition are deputy superintendent in charge of the Bureau of Investigative Services, chief of patrol, assistant deputy superintendent, commander of the Bomb and Arson Squad, and head of the Criminalistics Division. O'Grady must also pick the individual who will succeed him as chief of the Criminal Investigation Division.

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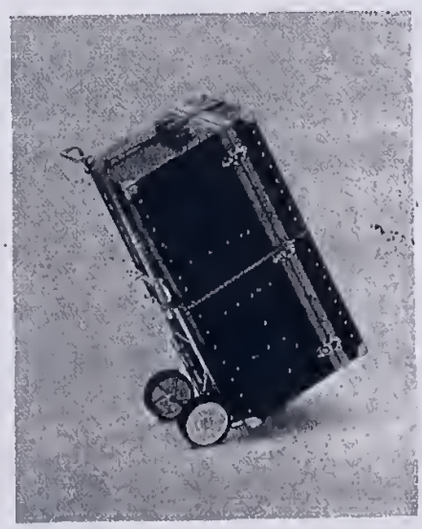

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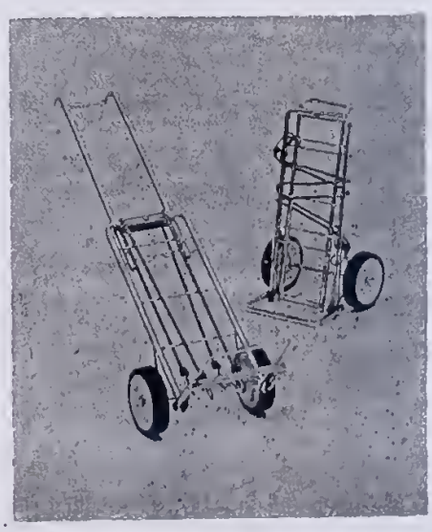

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Associate/Assistant Professor. The Department of Administration of Justice and Public Safety at Virginia Commonwealth University is seeking qualified applicants for the position of associate/assistant professor. The effective starting date is August 15, 1978.

Responsibilities of this tenure track position include teaching undergraduate and graduate students and student advising. Courses taught will be in the areas of administrative and organizational theory, as well as other police and management related subjects. Salary is competitive, with a 10 month contract. Summer teaching is possible.

Qualifications: Ph.D. preferred, Masters degree required with emphasis in administrative theory, organizational behavior, police management; significant teaching experience; five years of service with a progressive law enforcement agency; some experience with students transfering from a two year program into a four year program.

Interested persons should send a current resume and any additional information in support of their candidacy to: James P. Morgan, Jr., Chairman, Faculty Search Committee, Department of Administration of Justice and Public Safety, Virginia Commonwealth University, 901 West Franklin Street, Richmond, VA. 23284.

Police Training Instructor. A full-time instructor is being sought to provide training to recruits and in-service officers as well as program monitoring, development and implementation. Starting date is July 1, 1978.

A bachelor's degree coupled with several years of progressive police experience, including the area of police training. Knowledge in instructional design and learning-media development would be helpful. The salary is competitive, and the deadline for applications is June 12, 1978.

Inquiries may be sent to: Phillip C. O'Sullivan, Regional Criminal Justice Education and Training Center, Monroe Community College, 1000 East Henrietta Rd., Rochester, NY 14623.

Captain of Police. The Eugene, Oregon Police Department is seeking applicants for a captain of police who will report directly to Chief Pierce R. Brooks. The assignment will roate between Patrol, Detective and Special Services (Criminal Intelligence) Divisions.

Candidates should possess a minimum of seven years of experience in a progressive law enforcement agency, including demonstrated supervisory or mid-management experience. Candidates with a college degree in relevant managerial and law enforcement coursework are preferred. Finalists screened in June.

The salary is up to $24,600 with excellent benefits. The closing date for submitting applications is May 12, 1978.

Send detailed resume and statement of personal goals to Personnel Director, City of Eugene, 777 Pears St., Eugene, OR 97401.

Criminal Justice Administrator. Mount Mercy College in Cedar Rapids, Iowa is seeking applicants to a criminal justice department which has a broadly based interdisciplinary program. Starting date for this position is September 1978. Candidates should be criminal justice administration generalists and experience in criminal justice is desirable. Preferred teaching areas include: public policy evaluation, law, applied research methodology, and systems and management.

Duties include maintaining liaison with criminal justice agencies, course content development, advising students and scheduling classes and faculty.

Send resume, transcripts, and three letters of reference to: Dr. Travis Houser, Academic Dean, Mount Mercy College, 1330 Elmhurst Dr. Northeast, Cedar Rapids, IA 52402. Application deadline is July 1, 1978.

Criminal Justice Faculty. The Criminal Justice Department of the University of Nebraska at Omaha has an opening for an assistant professor. Primary specialty areas include organizational theory and policing, although other specialty areas will be considered. Duties include undergraduate and graduate teaching, research and community service. A Ph.D. in a social science discipline is required. Demonstrated committment to excellence in teaching and scholarship is essential.

Send vita, three letters of reference before May 10 to Dr. Vincent Webb, Chairperson, Department of Criminal Justice, University of Nebraska at Omaha, P.O. Box 688, Omaha, NE 68101. An Equal Opportunity/Affirmative Action Employer.

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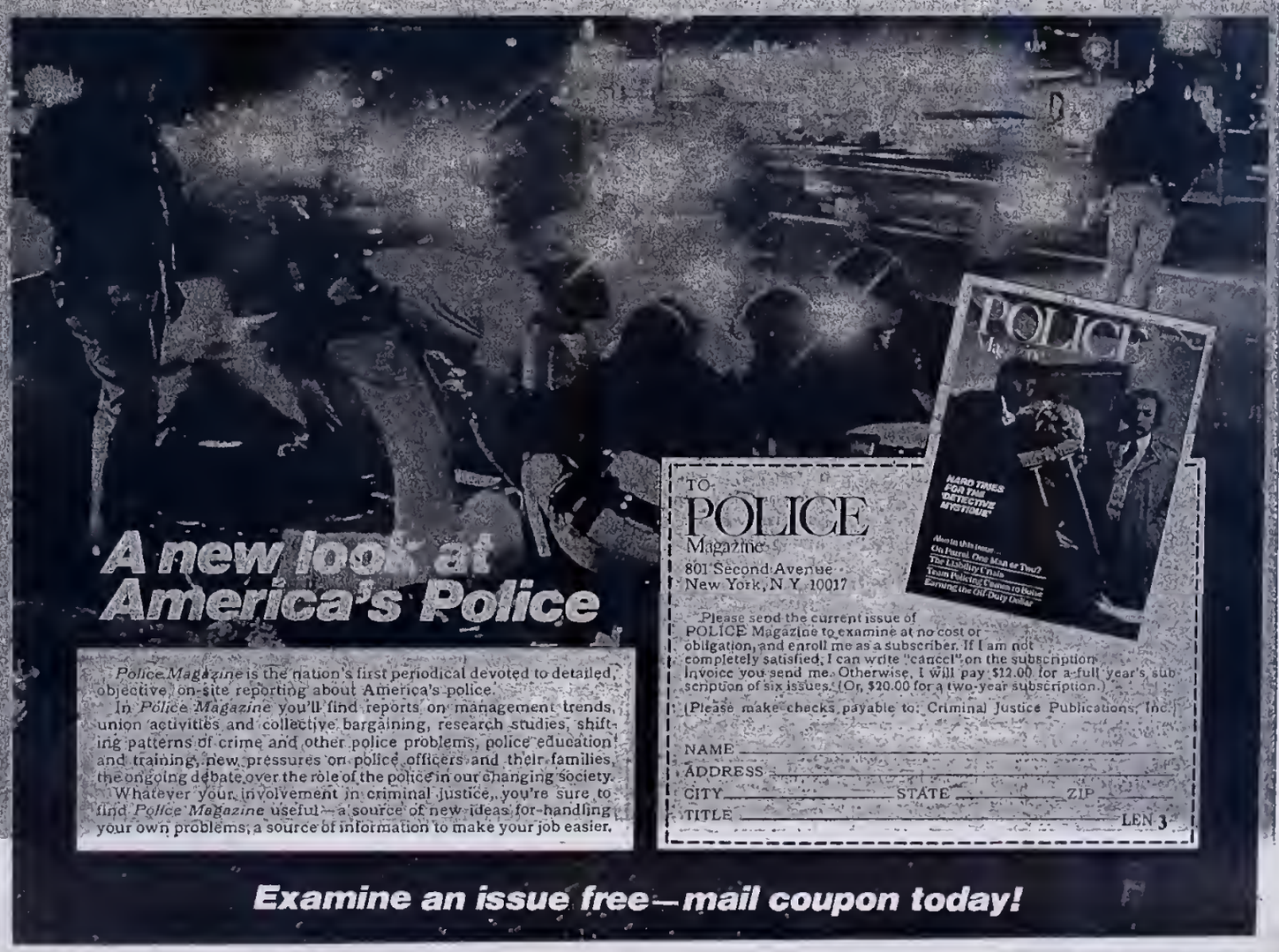

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June 4-9, 1978. Burglary Investigation Program. Conducted by the University of Georgia's Criminal Justice Division in Athens. Fee: $185. For more details on this and other programs, contact: Mike Swanson, Continuing Education Programs Criminal Justice Divsion, Institute of Government, University of Georgia, Athens, CA 30602. Telephone: (404) 542-2994.

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June 5-7, 1978. Weapon Selection Workshop. Conducted by the International Association of Chiefs of Police in Seartle. Tuition: $300, which includes all handout materials. For additional information, contact: Joan Mindte, IACP, 11 Firstfield Road. Caithersburg, MD 20760. Telephone: (301) 948-0922, ext. 208.

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June 5-9, 1978. Law Enforcement Photography Workshop. To be conducted in San Francisco by the Eastman Kodak Company. For more information, write: Law Enforcement and Security Markets, Eastman Kodak Company, Dept., 06-17A, 343 State Street, Rochester, NY 14640.

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June 5-16, 1978. Mid-Level Management Course. Presented by the Regional Criminal Justice Education and Training Center in Rochesrer, New York. For more details, contact: Phillip C. O'Sullivan, Director, Regional Criminal Justice Education and Training Center, 100 E. Henrietta Road, Rochester, NY 14623. Telephone: (716) 442-9106.

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June 5-30, 1978. Criminal Prevention Theoty and Practice Course. Presented by the National Crime Prevention Institute. For more details, write or call: Educational Programs Manager, National Crime Prevention Institute, University of Louisville, Shelby Campus, Louisville, KY 40222.

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June 6-8, 1978. Symposium: The Application of Inrelligence to the Combarting of Terrorism. To be held in New York. For registration and additional information, contact: Criminal Justice Center, John Jay College, 444 West 56th Street, New York, NY 10019. Telephone: (212) 247-1600.

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June 7-10, 1978. Second National Youth Workers Conferenee. To be held at Georgetown University in Washington, D.C. Sponsored by the National Youth Alternatives Project in conjunction with the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention. For further information, contact: Tom McCarthy, NYAP, Room 502, 1346 Connecticut Avenue, N.W., Washington, DC 20036. Telephone: (202) 785-0764.

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June 8, 1978. Sixth Overseas Summer Session in Criminology and Criminal Justice. To be held in Copenhagen, Denmark. This program is offered in conjunction with the University of Copenhagen and the Danish International Student Committee, and is coordinated by the University of North Carolina at Charlotte. For additional information write or call: Dr. Earl Backman, International Studies Program, UNCC, Telephone: (704) 597-2678.

June 10-11, 1978. Assessment Center Method Tutorial Workshop. To be held in San Jose at the LeBaron Hotel. Tuition: $68. For furthet details, contact: Larry Eisenberg, 6678 Landerwood Lane, San Jose, CA 95120. Telephone: (408) 997-2677.

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June 12-14, 1978. Organization Diagnosis and Development Seminar. Presented by the Interface Resource Group. To be held in Cincinnati. Fee: $275.00, which covers all costs. For further information, contact: Programs Coordinator, Interface Resource Group, 3112 Wayne Ave. Dayton, OH 45420. Telephone: (513) 254-6775.

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June 12-15, 1978. The Police Executive and the Patrol Function. To be held in San Diego by the Police Executive Program. Tuition: $200. For details, write: C. Patrick Callagher, Director, Police Executive Program, 1909 K Street, N.W., Washington, DC 20006.

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June 12-23, 1978. Command Seminar V. Presented by The Metropolitan Dade County. Florida, Public Safety Department. Fee: $200. For additional details; contact: William H. Denman, 16400 NW 32nd Avenue, Miami, FL 33054. Telephone: (305) 625-2438.

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June 13-15, 1978. Arson Investigation Program. Presented by the Center of Criminal Justice at Case Wesrern Reserve University. Tuition: $100. For further information, contact: Center for Criminal Justice School of Law, Case Western University, Cleveland, OH 44106.

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June 18, 1978. Officer Survival Course. Presented by the California Specialized Training Institute. For further details, contact: California Specialized Training Institute. For further details, conract: California Specialized Training Institute, Building 904, Camp San Luis Obispo, CA 93406. Telepbone: (805) 544-7101.

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June 18, 1978. The 1978 National Institute on Crime and Delinquency. To be held at the Americana Hotel in Miami. The institute will be held in conjunction with the Sourhern State Correctional Association. Conference. For additional information, contact: Berty McCarth, 1311 Winewood Blvd. Tallahassee, FL 32301.

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June 19-21, 1978. Seminar on Handling Hazardous Materials & Transportation Emergencies. Presented by the National Fire Prevention Association. To be held in Seattle. For further information, contact: James V. McKiernan, Senior Fire Service Training Specialist, National Fire Prorection Associarion, 470 Atlantic Ave., Bosron, MA 02210.

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June 19-21, 1978. Effectiveness Training Workshop. Sponsored by the Training and Development Division of Correctional Service of Minnesota. To be held in Minneapolis. Fee: $175. For further information, contact: Chrisropher C. Huck, Director, Correctional Service of Minnesota, 1427 Washington Avenue So. Minneapolis, MN 55454. Telephone: (612) 339-7227.

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June 19-23, 1978. Course: Analytical Investigation Method. To be held in Dallas, Texas by Anacapa Sciences, Inc. For more details, contact: Anacapa Sciences, Inc. P.O. Box Drawer Q, 1528 Chapala St. Santa Barbara, CA 93102.

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June 19-23, 1978. Sixth Annual Institute on the Physical Significance of Bloodstain Evidence. Presented by Elmira College in Elmira, New York. Three credit hours are granted for successful completion of the institute. Cost: $220 for graduates, $142 for undergraduates. For more information, write or call: Professor Herbert Leon MacDonell, Bloodstain Evidence Institure, Elmira College, P.O. Box 1111, Corning, NY 14830. Telephone: (607) 962-6581.

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June 19-28, 1978. Survey Research in Criminal Justice Course. Presented by the Modesto Regional Criminal Justice Training Center. Fee: $330. For further information, contact. Jack MacArthur, Director, Modesto Regional Criminal Justice Center, P.O. Box 4065, Modesto, CA 95352. Telephone: (209) 526-2000.

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June 19-30, 1978. Internal Affairs Program. Presented by The Southern Police Institute. Fee: $350. For more details, contact: Seminar Coordinator, Southern Police Institute, School of Police Administration, University of Louisville, Louisville, KY 40208. Telephone: (502) 588-6561.

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June 21-23,1978. Planning and Budgeting Workshop. To be held at the Portland Hilton in Portland, Oregon. Presented by the Theorem Institute. Fee: $225. For more derails, write or call: Michael O'Neil, Viee President, Theorem Institute, 1737 North First St., Suite 590, San Jose CA 95112. Telephone: (800) 538-6896 outside of California or (408) 294-1427 within California.

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June 21-24, 1978. Four-Day Certified Course in Lie Derection and Stress Analysis: The Mark II Voice Analyzer. Presented by Law Enforcement Associates, Inc. To be held at the Hilton Cateway Hotel, on Raymond 8lvd. Newark, NJ. Fee. $395. For further information, write or call: Law Enforcement Associares, Inc., 88 Holmes St., Box 128. Belleville, NJ 07109. Telephone: (201) 751-0001.

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June 25-28, 1978. Course: Curriculum Development for Instructors/Trainers. To be held in San Francisco. Conducted by the Delinquency Control Insritute. Tuition $150. ($236 for academie credit) and includes cost of marerials and certification. For information and registration, write or call: Ms. Betty Ferniz, Delinquency Control Insriture, Tyler Building, 3601 S. Flower Street, Los Angeles, CA 90007. Telephone: (213) 741-2497.

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June 25-28, 1978. Working Seminar: by the North American Police Work Dog Association. To be held in Springfield, Missouri. Fee: $35 for members and $50 for non-members. For further information write or call: Dick Wamer, Rt. I, Box 133, Strafford, MO 65757. Telephone: 1-417-736-3060.

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June 26-30, 1978. Short Course for Defense Lawyers. Conducted by Northwestern University School of Law. Fee: $250. For further information contact: Prof. Fred E. Inbau, Northwestern University School of Law, 357 East Chicago Ave., Chicago, IL 60611.

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July, 1978. Three-day course: Symposium on Computers in Law Enforcement. Presented by the Criminal Justice Research Foundation. For additional information, write or call: Dr. Bruce T. Olson, President, Criminal Justice Research Foundation, 2775 Cottage Way, Suite 29, Sacramento, CA 95825. Telephone: (916) 488-4757.

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July 9-28, 1978. Career Prosecutor Course. To be held in Houston by the National College of District Attorneys. For further information and registration, contact: Registrar, National College of Disrrict Attomeys, College Law, University of Houston, Houston, TX 77004.

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July 10-21, 1978. Two-week Law Enforcement Training Schools. To be held in Dallas by rhe National Training Institute. For additional information, contact: National Training Institute, United States Department of Justice, Drug Enforcement Administration, Washington, D.C. 20537.

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July 10-21, 1978. First Line Supervisory Course. Presented by Florida Institute for Law Enforcement. Fee: $125. For further information, contact: Florida Institute for Law Enforcement, St. Petersburg Junior College, 6605 5th Ave., North, P.O. Box 13489, St. Petersburg, FL 33733.

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July 11-29, 1978. Fifth Institute on Drugs, Crime and Justice in England. Presenred by the American University of Washington D.C. Cost: $835, including a single study-bedroom, breakfast, tuirion, and seminar social events. Air travel and ground transport are not included in the Institute fee. For further information, write: Dr. Arnold S. Loeback, Director, Institute on Drugs, Crime and Justice in England, Center for the Administration of Justice, The American University, Washington, D.C. 20016. Telephone: (202) 686-2405.

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July 13-16, 1978. Law Enforcement Hypnosis Seminar. To be held in Los Angeles by the Law Enforcement Hypnosis Institute, Inc. For additional details, contact: Dr. Martin Reiser, Direetor Law Enforcement Hypnosis Institue, Inc. 303 Cretna Creen Way, Los Angeles, CA 90049. Telephone: (213) 476-6024.

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July 17-21, 1978. Responses to Hostage Taking Workshop: To be held in Ottawa, Ontario, by the International Association of Chiefs of Police. For more details, see: June 5-7.

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July 17-21, 1978. Advanced Firearms Course. Presenred by the Smith & Wesson Academy. For more information, contact: Director, Smith & Wesson Academy, Springfield, MA 01101.

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July 19, 1978. Srare and Direction of Corrections and the Future of Corrections Seminar. For more information, write: The University of Sydney, Institute of Criminology, 173-175 Phillip Sr., Sydney,

Approaches to improved patrol analyzed in new LEAA studies

Continued from Page 1

ject responds to an average of 15 off-duty calls each month, Police Chief Martin Lentz noted that residents have praised the program, saying that they feel safer seeing the police cars parked in their neighborhoods.

Lentz added that the project saves money. "The officers take better care of the cars, so now we are getting three years out of each car rather than two," he said. "We also are getting a much better trade-in."

The Cleveland Heights chief began overhauling the department's patrol strategies when he was appointed in 1974, switching from two- ro one-officer cars and varying the number of officers on a shift according to workload. As part of his more aggressive patrol tactics, he places as many as 31 units on a busy shift while deploying as few as five units during the quiet periods.

According to LEAA, Lentz's modifications of rhe pattol function have resulted in a steady decrease in crime. The number of serious crimes reported in Cleveland Heighrs dropped from 3,256 in 1974 to 2,200 in 1977, while robberies declined from 208 to 76 during the same period.

Another recommendation of the report concerns the use of priority rating for assistance calls, which would include analyzing the type of pattol response that is needed. A few of the response types suggested by the researchers are an immediate dispatch for emergencies, a delayed dispatch or no dispatch for non-emergencies, or referral to anorher agency.

Srephen Schack, principal author of rhe report's second volume, "Specialized Patrol," noted rhar improved management of patrol time permits officers to focus on such activities as criminal apprehension, crime prevention and community relations.

"There are more effective things to do than have officers driving around randomly on patrol," he said. "When school lets out in the afternoon, for example, they can check certain buildings and neighborhoods to guard against vandalism and residential burglary."

Noting that the suggestions in volume one of the report are designed to free manpower and time, Shack observed that departments can use the surplus personnel for specialized patrols, ranging from decoy squads to special antiburglary teams.

"Uniformed officers on routine patrol cannot manage the same tactics as a specialized patrol partly because they are interrupted all the time and because they are wearing uniforms," he stated.

Acting LEAA Administrator James M. H. Gregg said that the report would be useful to both large and small departments. "Patrol is the backbone of policing and is the single most important police activity," he noted. "Officers' salaries account for most of a department's budget, so it is important to use them effectively."

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DRIVER PROTECTION CAGES — Protecr-Aire's car and van barriers separate the driver's compartmenr of a vehicle from the back passenger area without obsrructing visibility.

Constructed of heavy-duty six-gauge steel, the cage-like devices are particulatly well suited for police vehicles in which suspects are transported. The units are designed to assist in protecting the drivet and front seat passengers from assaults, tobberies and flying objects.

Models are available fot mosr sedans, station wagons, carry-alls and vans, and all units are custom railored for quick installation or transfet to another vehicle.

Othet Protect-Aire products include head cushions that fit on the barriers for dtiver and passenger comfort as well as a complete line of collapsible kennel crates designed for the transportation of police and industrial guard dogs. All of the devices can be purchased directly from the manufacturer ar wholesale prices, and quanrity discounts are available.

For an illustrated brochure and ordering infromation, write ot call: Protect-Aire, 725 North Snelling Avenue, St. Paul, MN 55104. Telephone: (612) 645-3633.

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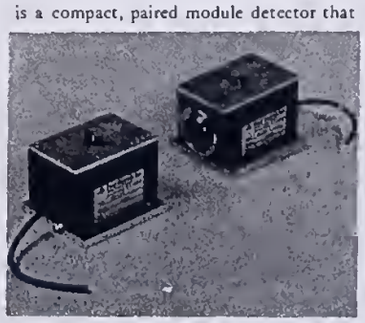
PHOTO-ELECTRIC SYSTEM — The Frost Cross Beam Photo-Electric Control System is a compact, paired module detector that



senses morion over distances of up ro 50 feet.

Designed to be used for diverse security applications, the solid state system is encased in two warerproof aluminum housings and features a MV-20 modulated transmitter which flashes a maximum one-inch wide infrared beam to a P-20 fast response receiver.

Each module measures 2-3/4" x 3-3/16" x 2" and rhe units can be easily aligned through the use of a visible LEO indicator thar is mounred on the rransmirter. The

For more details and quantity discount information, contact: Arthur J. Thomson, Frost Controls, Inc., One Angell Road, Cumberland, RI 02864. Telephone: (401) 333-1950.

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BATON USE FILMS — Harper & Row Media has released two separare training packages that are designed to illusttate effective and legal night stick techniques.

"Use of the Baton: The Lamb Method" demonstrates a process in which the night stick can be used to cause temporary immobilization of a suspect without the need for excessive force. While the method enables an officer to handle virtually any armed assailant, it has been proven to be legally defensible when properly used.

The 22-minute film illustrates all seven phases of the process, providing officers and recruits with a step-by-step look on how to implement the Lamb Method.

The second movie, "Baton Defenses and Techniques," takes a ttaditional approach to the night stick, stressing the importance of discipline and control in quick, effective baton utilization. Grips, body stances, countering and blocking techniques, anti-grabbing defenses and restraint techniques are shown in both slow motion and normal rime.

Effective techniques for thrusting and wrist snaps are also demonstrated in the 20-minute film as well as methods for using the baton to subdue, restrain and remove individuals. Follow-up exercises designed to help officers achieve proficiency are included after each technique.

Each of the 16mm color/sound films comes with its own training manual. Complete preview and ordering information is available from: Harper & Row Media, Order Fulfillment, 2350 Virginia Avenue, Hagerston, MD 21740.

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FLASHLIGHTS — Designed to stand up to rugged law enforcement use, Herrett's Hi-Lite flashlights feature unbteakable Lexan lenses and come with liferime warranties.

Individually serial numbered for positive identification, the devices are appointed in a black anodized finish and are warerproof.

Featuring a heavy impact batrery compartment cap which houses a spare bulb, the Hi-Lite is available with a large head that provides a wide beam or with a small head that narrows the beam. Cell capacity ranges from two to seven "O" size batteries, depending upon the model ordered.

For additional information, write: Herrett's Stocks, Inc., Box 741, Twin Falls, ID 83301.

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